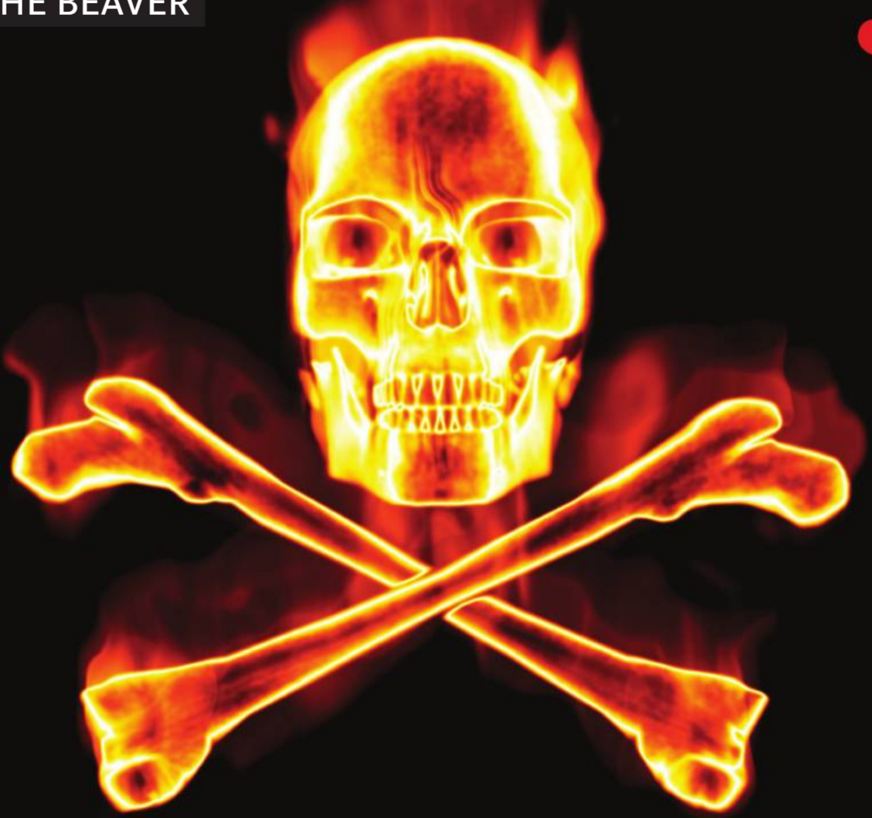
Mind Control Controversy **Postcards From the Past** **Springhill Mine Disaster**

CANADA'S HISTORY

FORMERLY THE BEAVER



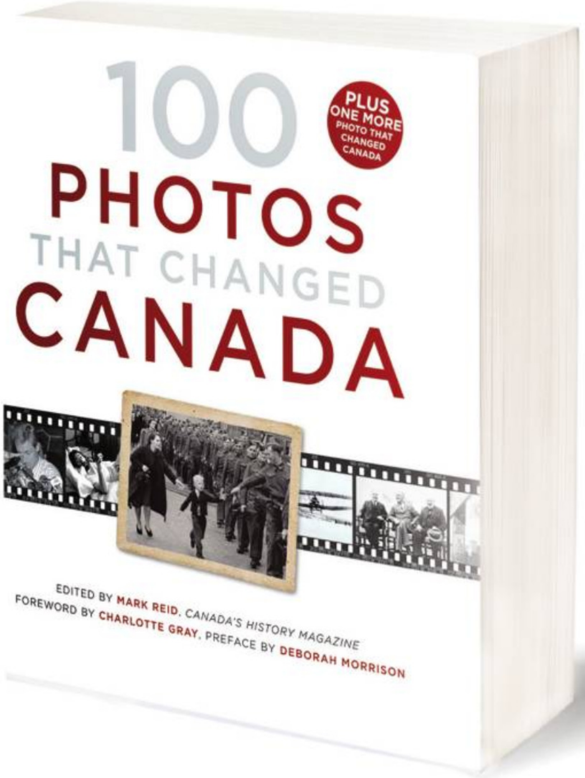
PIRATES

BLOODTHIRSTY. CRUEL. CANADIAN.

CANADASHISTORY.CA
PM40063001 R09708
09
0 56698 70431 7
$6.95
AUG-SEPT 2010
Display until September 27

Irving Abella
Tom Axworthy
Christie Blatchford
Michael Bliss
Jim Burant
Margaret Conrad
Tim Cook
Denys Delâge
Peter Desbarats
Will Ferguson
Jack Granatstein
Charlotte Gray
Deborah Grey
Rudyard Griffiths
Paul Jones
Phil Koch
Jacques Lacoursière
Tina Loo
Peter Mansbridge

Brian Maracle
Ken McGoogan
Christopher Moore
Deborah Morrison
Desmond Morton
Don Newman
Nelle Oosterom
André Picard
Robert Pichette
Jacques Poitras
Dick Pound
Joel Ralph
Mark Reid
Graeme Roy
Beverley Tallon
Brian Tobin
Chris Webb,
Winona Wheeler
Brian Young


100
PHOTOS
THAT CHANGED
CANADA
PLUS ONE MORE PHOTO THAT CHANGED CANADA
EDITED BY MARK REID, CANADA'S HISTORY MAGAZINE
FOREWORD BY CHARLOTTE GRAY, PREFACE BY DEBORAH MORRISON

COMING FALL 2010

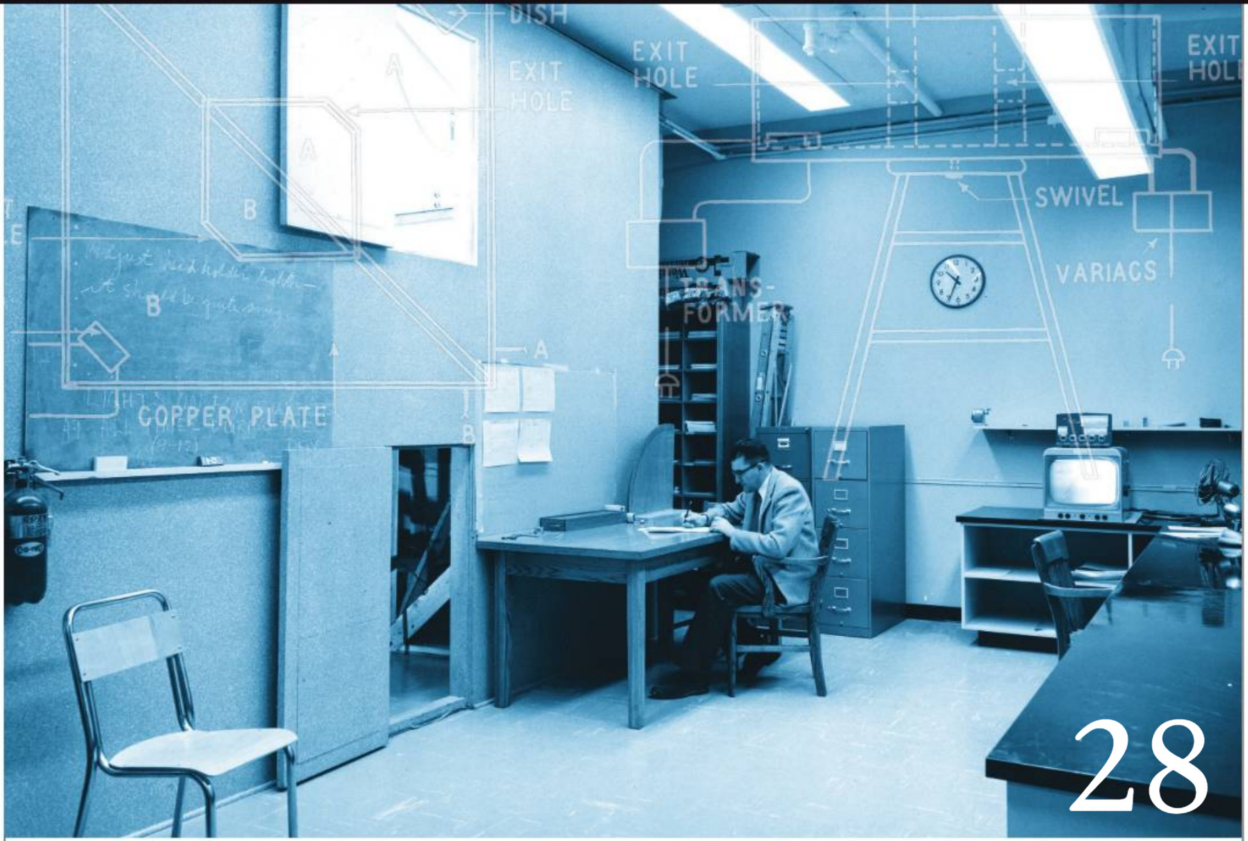
The Paperback Edition of the Bestselling Book

Hard Cover editions are also still available. Order them online at CanadasHistory.ca, or by phone at 1-866-952-3444 ext. 214. Proceeds from the sale of each book help to support the activities of Canada's History Society.

CANADA'S HISTORY

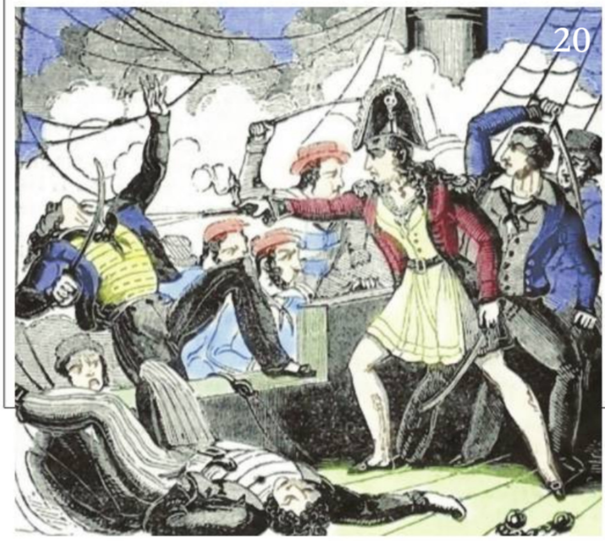
HarperCollinsPublishersLtd

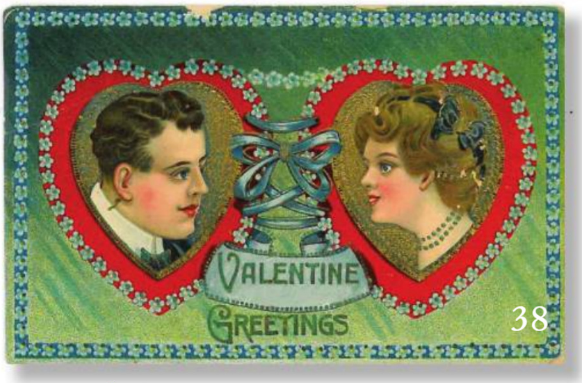
CONTENTS


DISH
EXIT HOLE
EXIT HOLE
EXIT HOLE
SWIVEL
VARIACS
TRANS-FORMER
COPPER PLATE
A
B
28

Features

20 **Canada's Pirate Queen**
Many a tale is told of the fearsome pirates of the East Coast. But when it comes to cruelty, few stories top those of the ruthless Maria Lindsey Cobham.
by Paul Dalby

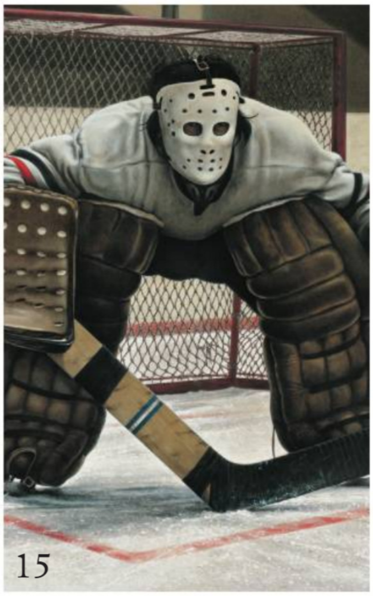



VALENTINE
GREETINGS
38

28 **Isolation**
A Canadian professor's research into sensory deprivation was of keen interest to intelligence agencies. Were his findings used to develop new and chilling methods of interrogation?
by Cecil Rosner

38 **Yesterday's Email**
It was cheap, it was pretty, and it was fast — for its time. Little wonder the humble postcard was so popular in its heyday.
by Barbara Pritchard Fear

CONTENTS


15

42

62

Departments

7 Letters Bonnie good column. Sled dogs debate. Unexpected honour.

15 Brush Strokes Revealing the secrets of Canada's most well-known hockey painting, Ken Danby's *At the Crease*.

16 Timeline Celebrating the 400th anniversary of Cupids, Canada's oldest English settlement.

18 Your Story How Manitoba's early hydro workers brought power to the people.

42 Christopher Moore The history of getting hitched.

44 Roots What's in a name? Everything, when it comes to figuring out who your ancestors are.

46 Tina Loo A new book on the Columbia River is dam revealing.

48 Reviews Well grounded. More books: Regimental histories, aerial photography, and Canadian beer.

52 Trading Post Fashionable fur trade footwear.

53 Getaway Coal miners' lament: the tragic legacy of Springhill, N.S.

55 Annual Report The History Society's year in review.

62 Album Travelling troupe entertains Saskatchewan.

Currents

10 Hidden heritage A New Brunswick church is a fine example of Acadian avant-garde design.

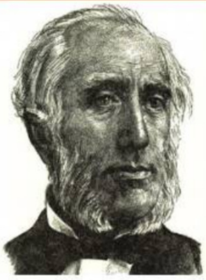
11 Laugh lines A young Emily Carr uses humour to turn the tables on men who would deny women the vote.

11 By the numbers Celebrating seventy-five years of the Bank of Canada.

13 Creative class An online graphic novel project brings the history of Asbestos, Quebec, to the masses.

14 Our home & native Fast-paced and exciting, lacrosse was played by First Nations and settlers alike.

EXCLUSIVELY ONLINE AT: CANADASHISTORY.CA



History Idol

George Brown was an outspoken, partisan journalist, a fiery orator, and a passionate politician. One of the Fathers of Confederation, he worked tirelessly to help shape the Canada we see today. He's also a History Idol. Discover why at CanadasHistory.ca.

Get Noticed!
More than 348,000 people read each issue of Canada's History

Contact Keystone Media at:
416-224-1500
ads@CanadasHistory.ca

Online Customer Care

Manage your subscription at your own convenience

- Change your address
- Buy or renew your subscription
- Check your account status
- Pay your invoice
- Make a donation
- Sign up for e-newsletters
- Give a gift subscription
- Check our publishing schedule

CanadasHistory.ca

Make a Difference

A Planned Gift to Canada's History society helps to ensure the future of programs and services offered that directly benefit the next generation of Canadians.

Get more information at CanadasHistory.ca

CANADA'S HISTORY

CANADA'S HISTORY

BRYCE HALL MAIN FLOOR, 515 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MB, R3B2E9
TEL: 1.866.952.3444 • FAX: 204.988.9309 • INFO@CANADASHISTORY.CA

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Mark Reid

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
Nelle Oosterom

ART DIRECTOR
Michel Groleau

ASSISTANT EDITOR
Phil Koch

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT
Beverley Tallon

PUBLISHER, PRESIDENT AND CEO
Deborah Morrison

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
Linda Onofreychuk

MANAGER OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION
Patricia Gerow

CIRCULATION AND MARKETING MANAGER
Danielle Chartier

CIRCULATION CONSULTANTS
P.J. Brown, Etatech Consulting
Scott Bullock, Circ3 Solutions

WEB EDITOR
Tanja Hütter

MANAGER, EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS
Joel Ralph,

WEB DESIGNER
James Gillespie

WEB ASSISTANT
Pat Hanney

FRENCH WEB COORDINATOR
Jean-Philippe Proulx

CANADA'S HISTORY SOCIETY

Founded in 1994 to popularize Canadian history, the work of Canada's History Society includes: *Canada's History* magazine, *Kayak: Canada's History Magazine For Kids*, Canada's History Awards: the Governor General's Awards for Excellence in Teaching Canadian History, and the Pierre Berton Award to recognize those who have brought history to a wider audience.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Charlotte Gray, *Chair**
James Baillie*
Maurice Basque
Tim Cook
Paul Jones*
Jacques Lacoursière*
Gillian Manning
Don Newman
Richard W. Pound
David Ross
Brian Young*
**Publication Commitee*

ADVISORY COUNCIL
E. James Arnett
Charlie Baillie
Elsa Franklin
Peter C. Newman
Thomas H.B. Symons
Jane Urquhart

Publisher Emeritus
Rolph Huband

President Emeritus
Joseph E. Martin

Canada's History magazine was founded by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1920 under the name *The Beaver: A Journal of Progress*. The Hbc's commitment to the History Society and its programs continues today through the Hbc History Foundation.

Editorial guidelines can be found on our website.
We assume no responsibility for unsolicited material.

©2010
by Canada's History Society.
All rights reserved. Reproduction without permission of the publisher is strictly forbidden.

ISSN 1920-9894

Member Services
Canada's History, PO Box 1274, Station K,
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 3E5 Canada
Phone: 1-888-816-0997
Fax: (416) 932-2488
E-mail: memberservices@canadashistory.ca

Annual Subscription (6 issues):
Canada, $32.95 (taxes included).
Please add $10 a year for U.S. orders and $18 a year for foreign orders.
Single copy price: $6.95

GST Registration Number: 13868 1408 RT

Advertising Representatives:
Brian Stendel
Phone: (416) 224-1500
Fax: (416) 630-1530
E-mail: ads@CanadasHistory.ca

Mailing Preference
Occasionally, we may provide our subscriber list to external organizations that may have products or services of interest to our readers. Subscribers have the right to request their names not be used for such third-party purposes. If you do not wish to receive such communications, please contact Member Services, above.

Canadian Postmaster:
Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to:
Canada's History,
PO Box 1274, Station K,
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 3E5 Canada

Publications Mail Agreement
No. 40063001
Registration No. 09708.

Postage paid in Winnipeg.

Issued September 2010

Mixed Sources
Product group from well-managed forests and other controlled sources
www.fsc.org Cert no. SW-COC-000952
© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council
FSC

Audit Bureau of Circulations

mmpa

Magazines Canada

We acknowledge the financial support of the **Government of Canada** through the *Publications Assistance Program* and the *Canadian Magazine Fund* toward our mailing and editorial costs.

Canada

Mind wars

His brain has not only been washed, as they say… It has been dry cleaned.

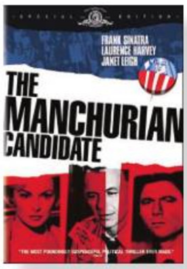
— Dr. Yen Lo, *The Manchurian Candidate*, 1962.

In 1962, Canadians, like their American cousins, were gripped by the missile crisis unfolding in Cuba. At the time, the world was divided into two spheres, one dominated by communism, the other by capitalism.

It was an era of mistrust and suspicion, a fearful age populated by the bogeymen of spies and double agents and mind control.

One of the most popular movies of 1962 was *Dr. No*, the first film in the lengthy James Bond saga. Audiences couldn't get enough of the dashing agent 007 and his undercover intrigues.

Yet, it was another piece of Cold War cinema — a strange and disturbing film named *The Manchurian Candidate* — that would prove more prescient.



The picture starred Laurence Harvey as Raymond Shaw, a Korean War veteran who comes home to a hero's welcome after saving the rest of his platoon. The darker truth is that Shaw's life is a lie. He had actually been captured by Communist forces and unknowingly brainwashed into becoming an assassin.

Viewers were captivated by the story because, in part, it played up their worst fears about the Cold War: Who could you trust when anyone — even a close friend or loved one — might be a Communist sleeper agent?

Little did they know that in both Canada and the United States mind control was a major focus of scientific research.

In any war — even a cold war — there are casualties. In this issue, award-winning investigative journalist Cecil Rosner brings us the story of a casualty of a different kind, the tale of a man who was a rising star in the realm of sensory deprivation research and who had his work co-opted by interrogators around the world.

University of Manitoba professor John Zubek dedicated his life to cracking the secrets of the brain. His controversial methods pushed the limits of what the human mind can endure. In the end, he lost everything.

This story does not have a happy ending. But it's one that needs to be told, because the legacy of Zubek's research is all around us.

Zubek was once asked his opinion of those who take sensory deprivation research and apply it to brainwashing or other mind-control techniques. He responded by saying, "results can be used for wrong purposes, and over this we as scientists have little control."

A sobering thought.

Mark Reid

MARIANNE HELM

Contributors

Cecil Rosner, the managing editor of CBC in Manitoba, has a personal connection to "Isolation," the story of John Zubek and his controversial sensory deprivation lab. As a student, Rosner participated in one of Zubek's experiments in the early 1970s. Rosner went on to become an investigative journalist, winning numerous awards over his thirty-five-year career. He wrote *Behind the Headlines: A History of Investigative Journalism in Canada* (Oxford University Press 2008). Rosner teaches investigative journalism at the University of Winnipeg.

Paul Dalby, who wrote "Canada's Pirate Queen" — the story of Maria Lindsey Cobham — was first bitten by the pirate bug when he lived in the notorious Brtiish seaport of Bristol in the early 1970s. The fascination was revived in recent years by numerous trips to Newfoundland as a documentary filmmaker for History Television. It was here that he heard the stories about Canada's only female pirate. Dalby lives in Warkworth, Ontario, which he shares with actor-writer wife Wendy Lang, two children, two dogs, and a feisty ex-barn cat.

Barbara Pritchard Fear was inspired to write "Yesterday's E-mail" after delving into the postcard collection of her late uncle, Thomas H. Pritchard. Fear is an award-winning journalist who has written extensively on history and the arts in newspapers, magazines, and periodicals in southern Ontario. She has also contributed to the Newmarket Historical Society for some twenty years. Her book, *It's About Time...memories of a smalltown girl.* (2006), now sold out, depicts life between the 1930s and 1960s in her hometown of Newmarket, Ontario.

Saluting shell shock stories

I have thoroughly perused the June-July issue of the magazine and, as usual, it is great.

Of particular interest to me personally are the articles on shell shock and the veterans who suffered for years without compensation from our short-memoried politicians. Keep up the good work.

Ross Hamilton
Kelowna, British Columbia

Canada's History
Bryce Hall, Main Floor,
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2E9
CANADA 57

Bonnie column

Thank you again for an excellent issue. This magazine surpasses itself with each edition.

On contributor Ken McGoogan's article "Kilting Canada," (June-July 2010) permit me to add the Declaration of Arbroath (1320) and Robert Burns's numerous poems to liberty and diversity that formed the fabric for Tommy Douglas' philosophy on cultural equality in universal health care.

I look forward to McGoogan's forthcoming new book, modestly called *How the Scots Invented Canada*.

I additionally recommend to all readers of Scottish heritage *The Mark of the Scots*, by Duncan Bruce, and the classic book by Clark Blaise on Canada's time zones called *Time Lord*. Both cover cultural diversity, the hallmark of Scottish tradition.

As a Scot, I am privileged to teach new immigrants the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Bert MacKay, Chairman
Scottish Advisory Council (Canada)
St. Albert, Alberta

Unexpected honour

What a shock when I turned to page eleven of your June-July 2010 issue! Imagine, my sheaf cartoon being found (Currents, "Shameful Treatment"), then being reprinted, and a quick article by Charle Hou about the internment of Japanese-Canadians!

Fame at last, for Henry (A.) Spencer — and all unexpected, ever. Thank you!

Henry A. (Hank) Spencer
via email

Sled dogs debate

I would like to congratulate Tina Loo on such a fair article ("Dead dogs and living history" April-May 2010). I spent three years in the territory during the period the (RCMP) was supposed to have slaughtered the Inuit sled dogs.

In 1958, I was a young RCMP constable who was posted to Inukjuak on the eastern side of Hudson Bay. There were two of us officers there, and our duties were to maintain the law, administer to the Inuit people, and assist them in every way we could.

I have been following the story of the dog situation, whereby the RCMP was supposed to have destroyed the sled dogs of the Inuit. I can testify that this definitely did not happen in our territory.

Our detachment area was huge, reaching as far as Hudson Strait and many miles inland. We managed to patrol our detachment by boat, plane, and dogsled.

In the summer of 1959, I patrolled by boat, going as far as Salluit in Hudson Strait. Along the way, I had gotten the word out that I would innoculate as many Inuit dogs against rabies as I could. I would set up a tent at strategic points, and they came from all over.

It was a success; dog after dog arrived, usually restrained by their owners. There was a moment of comedy when two men and a boy, grinning wide smiles, presented me with a large wolf, which I guessed was kept for breeding purposes. I got a good laugh from them when I took a look at the wolf and jumped up and feigned running away; "Mrs. Wolf" got her innoculation.

In the early summer of 1960, I was transferred across Hudson Bay to Eskimo Point (Arviat) in the Northwest Territories.

The people were on the land at that time, but within a year, the government had them removed. Again, there was no slaughter of the Inuit dogs by the RCMP. I left the North a year later.

I don't know who got those dark rumours going (of the sled dogs slaughter) and I can only say that it is a slur upon the RCMP of that period. Personally, I feel bad, because I admired the Inuit of that day, and, just in my early twenties, I gave up my social life and I did what I could for the people.

Perhaps this information could help those who are trying to find the truth.

S/Sgt. G.B. (Bernie) MacDonald
(Rtd.), RCMP
Miramichi, New Brunswick

As Executive Director of the Qikiqtani Truth Commission, I was intrigued by the questions Tina Loo posed about the purpose of truth commissions in "Dead dogs and living history" (April/May 2010). I was disappointed, however, that she focused so

OUR PAST SHAPES OUR FUTURE

Get 10% Off Your Subscription for Life!

Become a Charter* Member of Canada's History!

- As a Charter Member, you'll receive 10% off the regular subscription price and 10% off all merchandise orders for the lifetime of your subscription!

This offer is only available for a limited time, so don't wait – **Act Now!**

For more information call 1-888-816-0997 or visit CanadasHistory.ca

*Charter membership will remain active for as long as the subscription is renewed. If the subscription lapses due to late renewal, Charter status and benefits will be cancelled.

CANADA'S HISTORY

intently on a single issue: the qimmiijaqtanuniq (the killing of many Inuit sled dogs).

The Inuit of the Qikiqtani (Baffin) region chose to pursue a truth commission to reclaim our own history, to give voice to our unique perspectives of that history and to seek saimaqtigiiniq (peace after a conflict).

We find that others continue to speak about our experiences without consulting us. Through this practice — whether intended or not — we remain the subject of history, rather than its authors; spoken for, rather than speakers of, our own uniquely intimate experience of that history.

The work of our commission, for example, is not focused exclusively on the qimmiijaqtanuniq, yet some Canadian academics and most media continue to insist that it is, despite our repeated public statements to the contrary.

This is why the broader historical context is so important for us as a people: in and of itself, one single decision about sled dogs or any other matter did not lead to the situation in which we find ourselves living today. Similarly, one single historical finding, truth, or recommendation will not lead us out of this reality toward saimaqtigiiniq.

As the editor of a history journal, surely you can agree that history should never be reduced to a single issue; do not do us the disservice of allowing others to do so on our behalf.

When the final report of the Qikiqtani Truth Commission is released, I hope that *Canada's History* will ensure that Qikiqtani voices, as well as the correct facts, are presented in any discussions of the commission's findings and legacy.

Madeleine Redfern,
Executive Director
Qikiqtani Truth Commission

Archive-It: a web archiving and preservation service
www.archiveit.org
INTERNET ARCHIVE
Used by over 130 universities, archives, museums and libraries
Maintain electronic records system
Preserve institution website and culture
Create a web archive on a topic or event

VICTORY IN JAPAN
AUGUST 14, 1945
OUR WAR DIDN'T END IN EUROPE
THE MEMORY PROJECT
STORIES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR
HISTORICA DOMINION INSTITUTE
WWW.THEMEMORYPROJECT.COM

Tuning in to history

As a longtime resident of Niagara Falls, Ontario, I was especially interested in your article about Reginald Fessenden, "Radio Pioneer," that appears in your June-July 2010 issue.

Another Canadian connection to Fessenden, not mentioned in the article, is that from 1876 to 1893 the Fessenden family lived in what is now Niagara Falls, where Reginald's father was an Anglican clergyman. As a boy, Reginald loved to swim in the Niagara River just below the falls and explore caves in the gorge wall.

You have a fine magazine. Keep up the good work.

Sherman Zavitz
Official Historian
City of Niagara Falls, Ontario

Errata

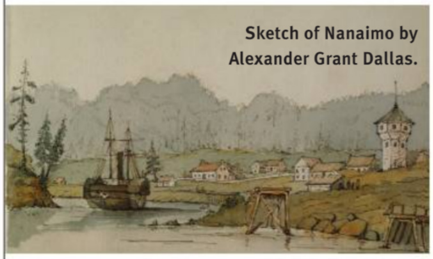
[*Editor's Note: A photo of Guglielmo Marconi was mistakenly used in the June-July 2010 Currents section to represent radio pioneer Reginald Fessenden. In the April-May 2010 issue, the Musqueam Nation was mistakenly identified as the Cowichan Nation in a sidebar to the article "Saving David Thompson," while Prince Rupert was misidentified in the main story as the location where explorer Alexander Mackenzie famously reached the Pacific. The actual location was modern-day Bella Coola, B.C. We regret the errors.*]

Canada's History welcomes reader's comments. Email us at editors@historysociety.ca or write to *Canada's History*, Bryce Hall, Main Floor, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3B 2E9. Please include your address and daytime phone number. Letters may be edited for clarity or length.

Saving the last bastion

North America's only freestanding Hudson's Bay Company bastion is suffering the effects of 157 years of exposure to the winds and rain of Vancouver Island.

Designed as a company office, arsenal, and storage facility for coal mining, the Nanaimo Bastion has also served as a general store, jail, clubhouse, museum, and information centre. More than a historic relic, it's the most recognizable icon of one of British Columbia's oldest cities, says Mark Corbett of the Nanaimo Museum.

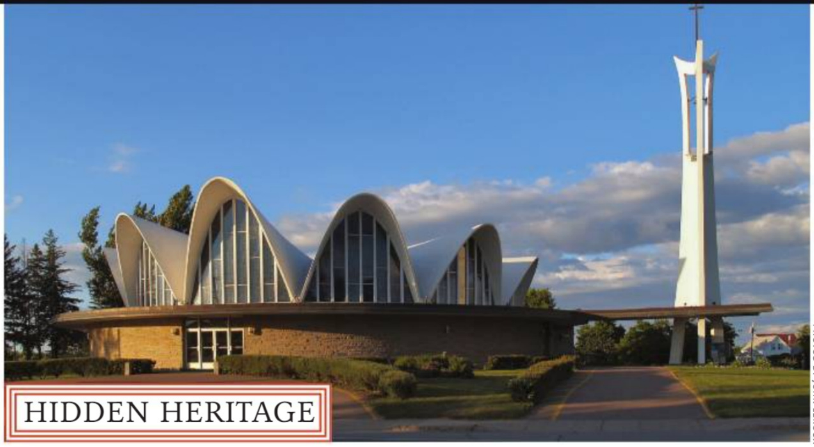

Sketch of Nanaimo by Alexander Grant Dallas.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY ARCHIVES, ARCHIVES OF MANITOBA, HBCA E.36/4 FO. 61

Two French-Canadian axe men built the structure in 1853 from local timber. Since then, it has undergone renovations to suit its many uses, and has even been moved twice. But today the tower overlooking Nanaimo's harbour is suffering from wood rot and has begun to lean, meaning it's no longer safe for visitors.

So this spring the museum and the City of Nanaimo launched a $300,000 restoration project intended to return the bastion to its former glory. The Hudson's Bay Company donated $80,000 to launch the fundraising campaign and support work to reposition the building, replace decayed timber, and give it a fresh coat of paint.

The bastion is closed to the public during the restoration, but its famous summer cannon firings continue daily at noon. **—Phil Koch**


PHOTOS BY JOHN LEROUX

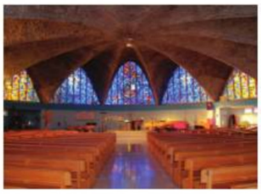
HIDDEN HERITAGE

St-Louis-de-Gonzague Church

Richibucto, New Brunswick, designed by Bélanger and Roy, 1962 to 1965

St-Louis-de-Gonzague Catholic Church is an outstanding example of an avant-garde public building in Acadian New Brunswick, which experienced a vital cultural resurgence during the 1960s. With its radiant architectural and structural beauty, it is virtually unparalleled in Atlantic Canada. Its architects, Bélanger and Roy of Moncton, were leading exponents of the modern movement from the 1950s to the early 1970s, and St-Louis-de-Gonzague stands as their finest achievement.

Its distinct circular form and open nature epitomize the reforms brought about by the Vatican II Council. The roof structure is a thin white concrete shell consisting of twelve parabolic vaults supported by a rock-faced limestone wall. The vaults are filled with stunning blue and yellow stained glass. Standing proudly aside the church is a tall white concrete bell tower that aims to the sky.



The building is certainly bold and unusual, but what makes it most significant is its debt to the celebrated 1958 concrete shell at the Restaurant Los Manantiales in Xochimilco, Mexico, by Spanish-born architect and engineer Félix Candela (1910–1997). Candela is a revered icon of twentieth-century architecture, and he considered Los Manantiales his most important work. Its undulating concrete shell quickly became world-renowned as the pinnacle of graceful and light architectural form.

In a region known for its rather conservative architectural expression, St-Louis-de-Gonzague is a dazzling technical and aesthetic example of modern Canadian construction, and a significant architectural treasure. **—John Leroux**

Contributed by the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada, a learned society devoted to the examination of Canada's built environment. See canada-architecture.org.

TAKE THE DAY OFF

August 6

To commemorate the day in 1497 when John Cabot returned to England, concluding a voyage that explored the coast of present-day Atlantic Canada. Have some fish and chips.

August 15

To note the day in 1881 when the Manitoba government touched off the Rat Portage War by proclaiming jurisdiction over what is now Kenora, Ontario. Change your licence plate.

LAUGH LINES

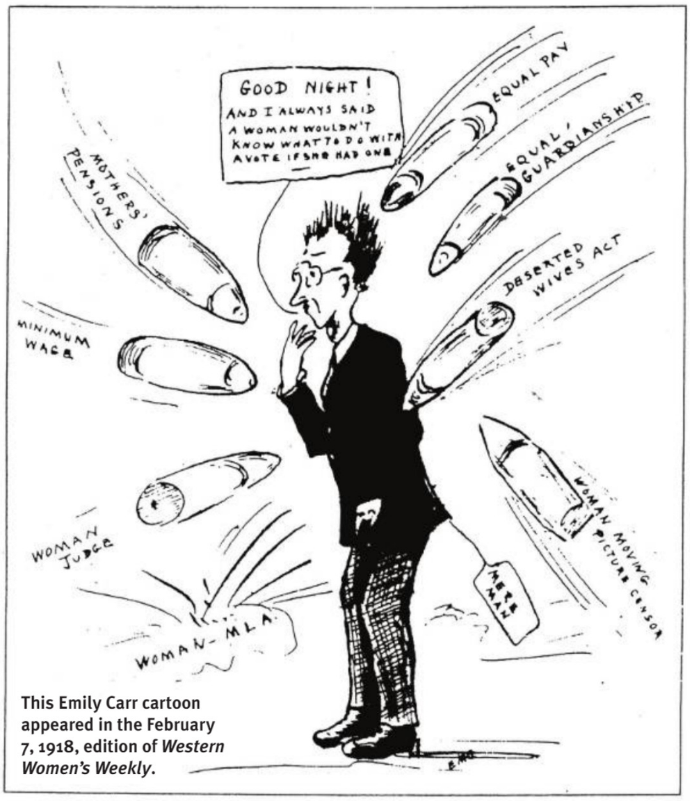
Here it comes

While many male cartoonists of the day mocked women who wanted the vote, Emily Carr's "Abomb(inable) Attack" turned the tables.

In 1917, military nurses serving in the war effort, and female relatives of soldiers at the front, got the right to vote in federal elections. Published in 1918, this cartoon was part of a successful campaign for universal female suffrage in Canada.

Using the analogy of a First World War bombardment, Carr has done a masterful job of summarizing in one cartoon the numerous reasons why women wanted the vote. The rather weak-looking "mere man" appears as though he will be unable to withstand the barrage of changes — neglected by male-dominated parliaments — that women wanted to make in society.

— Charles Hou



This Emily Carr cartoon appeared in the February 7, 1918, edition of *Western Women's Weekly*.

ABOMB(INABLE) ATTACK

BANK OF CANADA

CANADIAN PRESS

BY THE NUMBERS

The Bank of Canada

The Bank of Canada opened its doors March 11, 1935, in the midst of the Great Depression. Now a Crown corporation, its role was emphasized in the Bank of Canada Act of 1934: "to promote the economic and financial welfare of Canada." The Currency Museum in Ottawa is hosting the exhibit *By All Accounts: 75 Years of Central Banking* to mark the bank's seventy-fifth anniversary.

50 Cost in dollars of shares in the privately operated bank when it opened in 1935.

1938 Year the Canadian government bought out shareholders and nationalized the bank.

12 Dollar amount, in billions, raised by the bank's Victory Bond campaigns during the Second World War. Canada Savings Bonds replaced these campaigns after the war's end.

6 Anti-counterfeiting features on banknotes produced by the bank today. The use of such features began in 1969.

1.7 Dollar amount, in billions, of the bank's recent average annual profit, which is absorbed by the Canadian government.

0 Number of personal accounts with the bank. The bank operates accounts only for the Canadian government, other central banks, and commercial banks.

25 Value in dollars of first banknote, issued in 1935 to commemorate King George V's silver jubilee.

— Compiled by Neil Babaluk

September 1

To observe the day in 1961 when the first Arctic oil-drilling rig was unloaded at Melville Island. Go deep.

September 14

To recall the date given to the 1849 *Annexation Manifesto* produced by French-Canadian Rouges and conservative English Canadians who sought union with the U.S. Enjoy free trade.

September 26

To celebrate the feast day for Jesuit Fathers Isaac Jogues and Jean de La Lande, who in 1646 set out on a peace mission but were killed by the Iroquois after being blamed for smallpox and famine. Take your medicine.

A message for Canada's 'Great Kahoona'

First Nations mark centenary of historic document

Mention the "Laurier Memorial" to most Canadians and they might assume it's a monument that honours former Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier.

But for a group of First Nations in the interior of British Columbia, the Laurier Memorial is a living document that spells out in clear, elegant language an impassioned plea to be treated fairly and justly.

On August 25, 1910, on the occasion of the Liberal prime minister's visit to their region, chiefs of the Shuswap, Okanagan, and Thompson nations presented Laurier with the historic document in Kamloops, B.C.

"Our confidence in you has increased since we have noted of late the attitude of your government towards the Indian rights movement of this country and we hope that with your help our wrongs may at last be righted," says the letter to Laurier.

Kamloops Chief Louis Gleghlegen, Bonaparte Chief Basil David, and Douglas Lake Chief John Chelahitsa were among the signatories of the Laurier Memorial.

KAMLOOPS MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

The chiefs went on to describe how the first white Europeans who came into their country — mostly French-speaking fur traders — were good, trustworthy people "who did us no harm." But when gold seekers and settlers came, indigenous peoples were pushed out of their traditional lands, forced onto reserves, restricted from hunting and fishing, and required to follow white laws — all of this despite the Crown's promises to the contrary, the document declares.

They blamed the provincial government of the time for the situation. Unlike other provinces, B.C., for the most part, did not participate in treaty negotiations, leaving First Nations land rights up in the air. The interior chiefs of 1910 were hopeful that Laurier would get talks going.

"Laurier agreed to try to get the B.C. government to the negotiating table. A century later, they are only just getting there," writes John Ralston Saul in his most recent book, *A Fair Country: Telling Truths About Canada*.

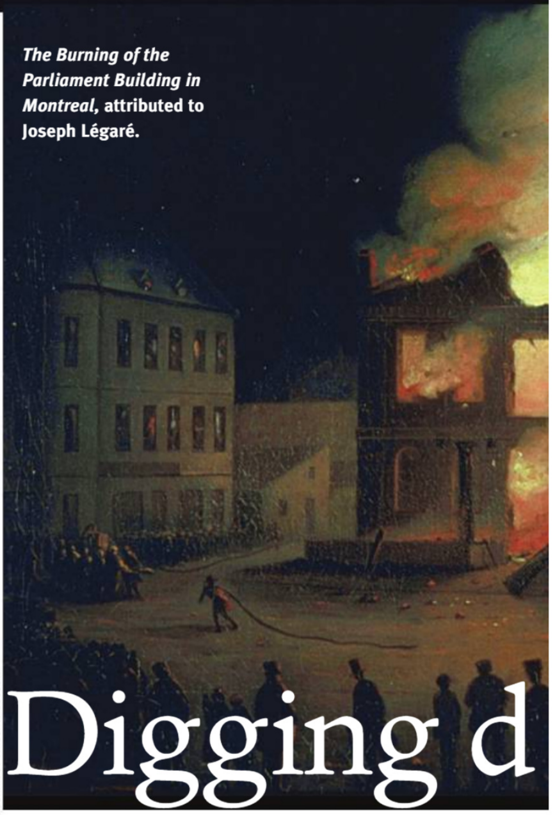
Laurier lost the 1911 election, and with it his power to resolve the so-called land question. Yet the historic message to Laurier continues to be heard today.

"This document is very significant because it spells out the interior tribes' nation-to-nation relationship with Canada," Chief Wayne Christian of Splatsin, one of the bands in the Shuswap Nation Tribal Council, said in an interview. "It's a historical document that we have used continuously in many representations to the Crown in Ottawa as well as in England."

On June 11, the Cooks Ferry Indian Band in Spence's Bridge, B.C., hosted an event to honour "100 years of title and rights struggle and the rededication of the Sir Wilfrid Laurier Memorial." A similar gathering was held July 24 at Tk'emlups Indian Band at Kamloops.

The 1910 event remains alive in the arts as well. For instance, the Tomson Highway play *Ernestine Shuswap Gets Her Trout* is a funny but poignant story of four women who prepare a feast to honour the visit by the "Great Kahoona of Canada."

— Nelle Oosterom, with files from Phil Koch


***The Burning of the Parliament Building in Montreal*, attributed to Joseph Légaré.**

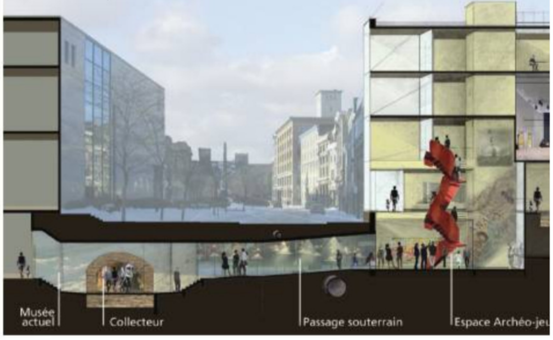
MCCORD MUSEUM ARCHIVES

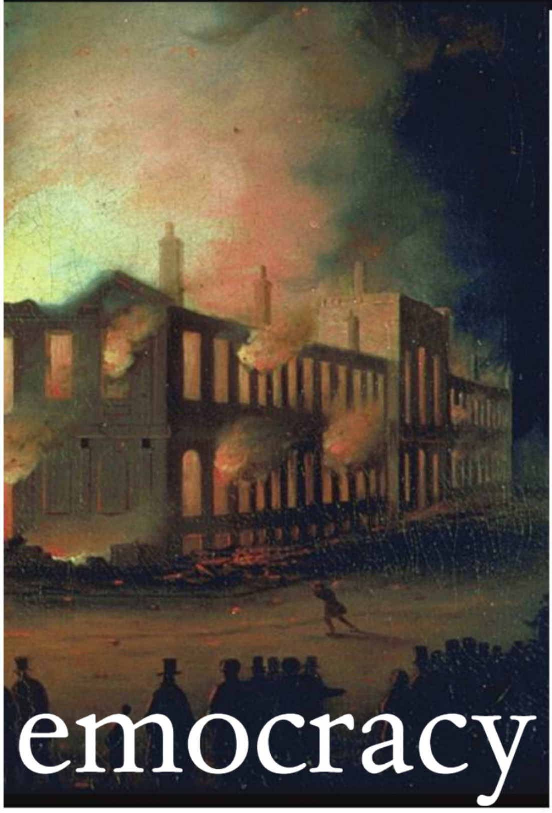
Digging d

A birthplace of Canadian democracy is being

The Parliament of the United Province of Canada was created in 1844, passed groundbreaking legislation to establish responsible government, and marked Montreal as the capital of Canada. Alas, it did not survive. A mainly English-speaking mob, upset at the Rebellion Losses Bill, burned it to the ground in 1849. Parliament was subsequently moved to Toronto, then Ottawa.

An underground corridor will link the Archaeology House with the museum.





emocracy

unearthed in Montreal.

Now, Pointe-à-Callière, Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History, is digging into the site of the former Parliament at Place D'Youville Ouest, which is currently covered by a parking lot. The project also involves digging up the remains of St. Anne's Market as part of a $22.2-million museum expansion project funded by the province of Quebec and the city of Montreal.

PHOTO: LEMAY MAGNE ET ASSOCIÉS

The expansion will as well create an archaeology study centre in a former men's homeless shelter. To be known as Archaeology House, its Espace Archéo-jeunes is designed to accommodate the 100,000 young visitors the museum receives every year.

The latest expansion is one more step towards the creation of a larger museum and tourism complex. Pointe-à-Callière is a unique archaeology museum situated among a number of historic and archaeological sites in Old Montreal.

— Nelle Oosterom

CREATIVE CLASS

Perfect tragic hero

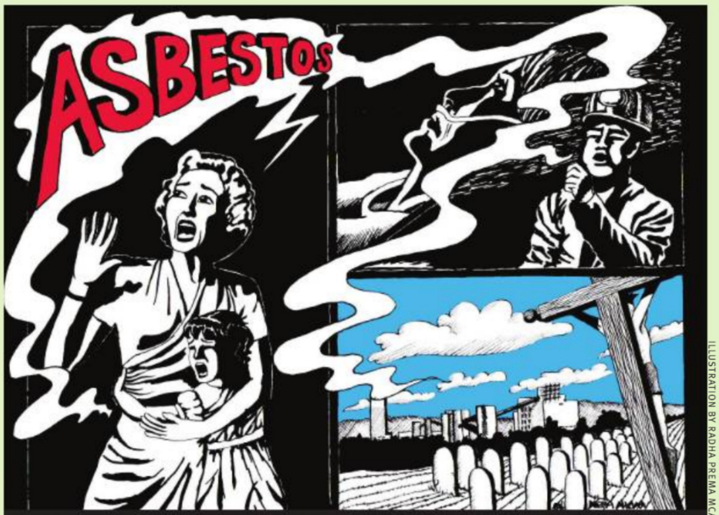


Image from Jessica van Horssen's online graphic novel *Asbestos, Quebec*.

ILLUSTRATION BY RADHA PREMA MCALLISTER

As she investigated the effects of the mining industry on the town of Asbestos, Quebec, University of Western Ontario history student Jessica van Horssen was looking for ways to give something back to the people whose stories she was telling.

She found the opportunity to do just that via the innovative Megaprojects New Media series, and the result is a striking online multimedia presentation in the form of a graphic novel based upon van Horssen's research for her Ph.D. dissertation.

Initiated by UWO geography professor Joy Parr, who is also the Canada Research Chair in Technology, Culture and Risk, the Megaprojects websites merge themes of environmental and community transformation as well as a range of documentary materials in a form that is "exploratory but also accessible," says collaborator Jon van der Veen of Concordia University.

Jessica van Horssen's *Asbestos, Quebec* takes its inspiration from Pascal Blanchet's graphic novel *White Rapids*, uses arresting illustrations by Radha Prema McAllister, and weaves its tale from the perspective of the Jeffrey Mine, the world's largest chrysotile asbestos mine. "The mine was the perfect tragic hero and allowed me to tell the story of the rise and fall of the town without condemnation or praise," says van Horssen.

Knowing that the residents of Asbestos are predominantly francophone, and believing that few people would be interested to pick up a lengthy academic dissertation, she sees the graphic novel — available in both French and English versions — as a creative and collaborative means of making her research accessible.

It also inspired her continued work on her dissertation, which she expects to complete this year. "The experience reminded me of what drew me to history in the first place: the people and their stories," van Horssen says.

For more images and a link to the Megaprojects site, visit CanadasHistory.ca.

— Phil Koch

OUR HOME & NATIVE

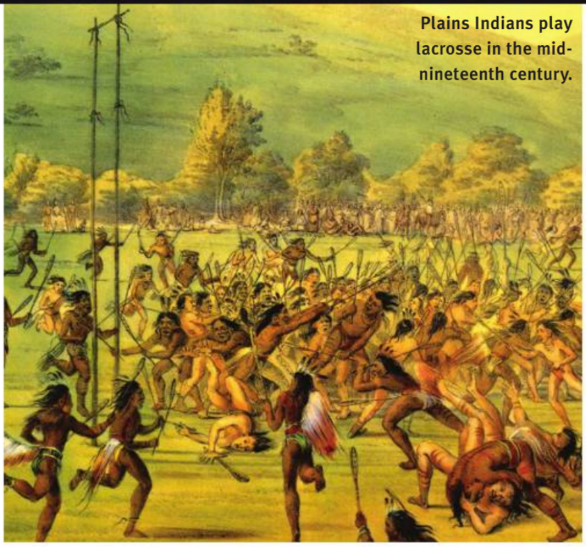
Lacrosse

Fast-paced, requiring quick reflexes and skill at ball handling and passing, lacrosse likely originated in the 1300s or 1400s among the Huron, Algonquian, and Iroquois. Despite popularity among First Nations as far south as Mexico, only Canada, in 1859, made lacrosse an official sport. Parliament reaffirmed it as our official summer sport in 1994.

Early lacrosse games — called *baggataway* ("they bump hips," Algonquian) or *Tewaarathon* ("little brother of war," Iroquois) — would last from sunup to sundown, sometimes for several days. Part religious ritual, part military training, and part inter-tribal negotiation, games took place in the open. Goals might be half a mile apart, and teams could have hundreds of players. Sticks were three to four feet long, tipped with small nets for catching and holding a hair-stuffed deerskin ball or a stone.

French Jesuit missionary Jean de Brébeuf called the game "la crosse" because the sticks resembled the crozier, or crosse, carried by bishops. By the 1840s, French and other settlers were playing the game, adding rules for fewer players, shorter sticks, and smaller fields. Lacrosse blended European and First Nations cultures — though it would be a while before any settlers team could best a First Nations team.

— Danielle Conolly



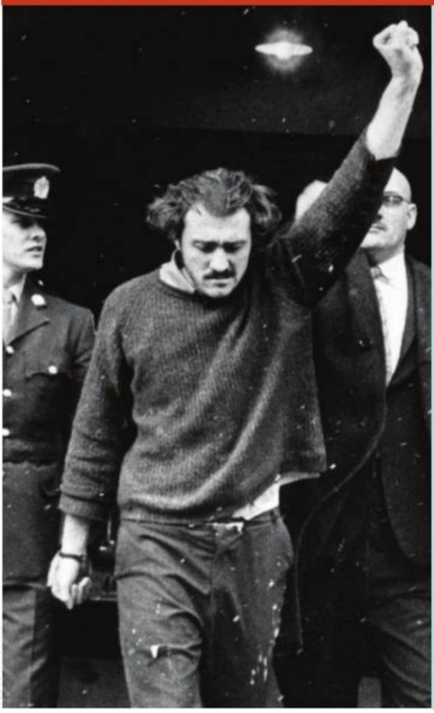
Plains Indians play lacrosse in the mid-nineteenth century.

Advertise With Us!

More than 348,000 people read each issue of Canada's History

Contact Keystone Media at:
416-224-1500
ads@CanadasHistory.ca

Coming in the next issue of Canada's History



CANADIAN PRESS

Take Me to Havana

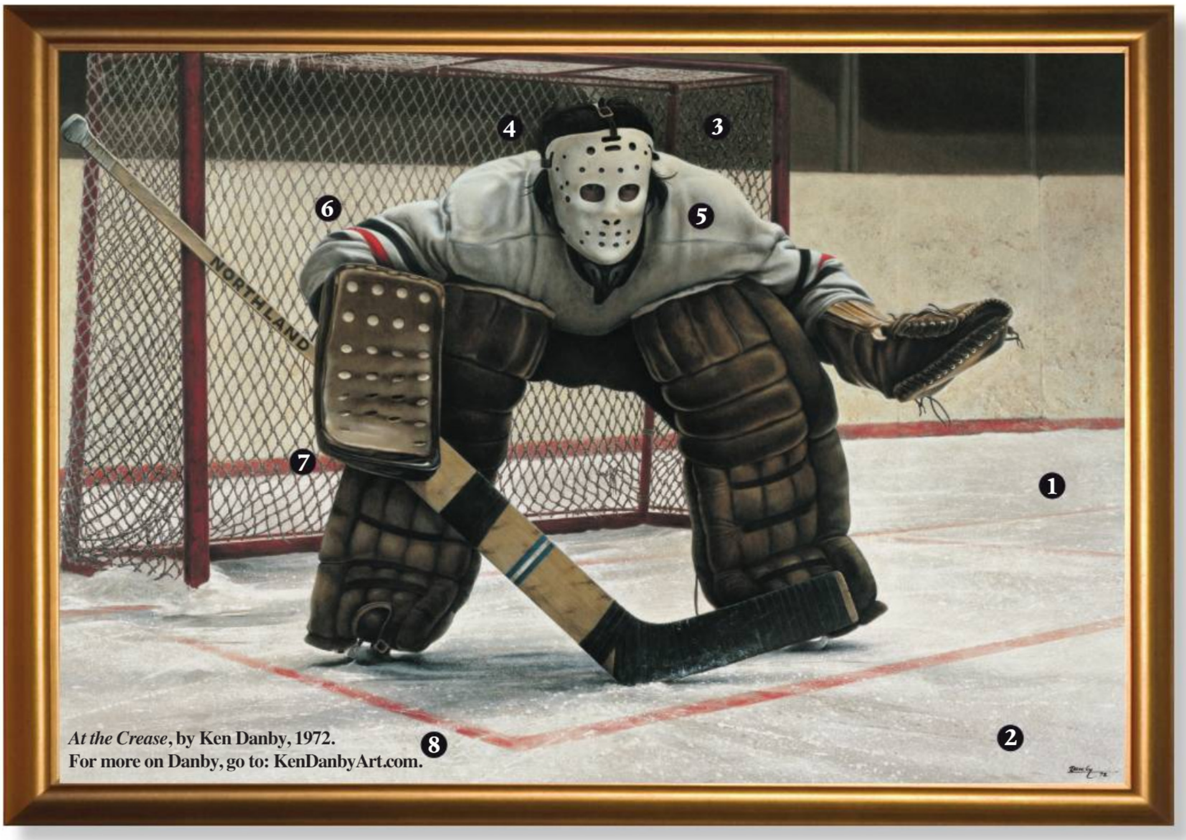
The 1970 October Crisis. Kidnappings. The War Measures Act. Authorities were closing in on the FLQ. There was only one place for the kidnappers to go — Cuba. What ever happened to those FLQ exiles?
by Maria Amuchastegui

Revolt of the Admirals

Canada's armed forces were about to be rolled into one — same training, same ranks, and same (gasp!) uniforms. For the proud leaders of the Royal Canadian Navy, this could only mean war.
by J.L. Granatstein

Beautiful Banff

Banff is the crown jewel of Canada's parks system. Too pretty to leave alone, it has been the focus of conflict throughout its 125-year history.
by Ken McGoogan



At the Crease, by Ken Danby, 1972.
For more on Danby, go to: KenDanbyArt.com.

Behind the mask

Ken Danby's At the Crease resonates with Canadians, whether they're hockey fans or not.

❶ *At the Crease* is an egg tempera painting. The process involves mixing dry powdered pigment with yolk thinned with distilled water to create a paste. Used by the ancient Egyptians and Greeks, it was largely displaced by oils in the fifteenth century.

❷ Ken Danby began working in egg tempera in 1962 after being inspired by the works of illustrator Andrew Wyeth.

❸ The first goalie to don a face mask in an NHL game was Clint Benedict in 1930, but he gave up wearing it after a few matches because it obscured his vision. Twenty-nine years later, Montreal Canadiens netminder Jacques Plante wore a mask after getting hit in the face with a puck, launching the modern age of masked goalies.

❹ Danby was "haunted" by the image of masked goalies and felt compelled to paint one. *At the Crease* sold immediately in 1972 to a private collector. Made into a reproduction print in 1973, it has since sold tens of thousands of copies worldwide.

❺ This plain white mask is typical of those worn in the 1960s. In later years, goalies began to decorate their masks with outlandish illustrations in an effort to intimidate opponents or to express themselves.

❻ Danby purposely painted his goalie with an ambiguous jersey. His objective was to evoke a feeling of confrontation in viewers.

❼ Many viewers have tried to identify the masked man. Popular guesses include Ken Dryden of the Montreal Canadiens, and the Chicago Blackhawks' Tony Esposito. Danby, who died in 2007, refused to reveal the secret.

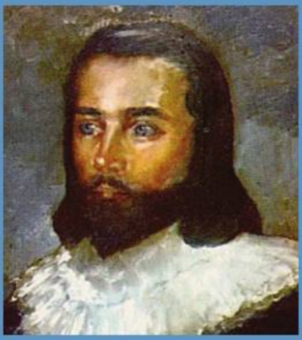
❽ The painting has strong compositional linear elements, including the posts, the hockey stick, the edges of boards and the painted lines. The circular structure of the crouching goalie and curve of the stick direct the eye around the painting, helping to cement its place as an iconic sports image.

KEN DANBY STUDIOS

The founding of Cupids

Canada's oldest English settlement celebrates its 400th anniversary this year.

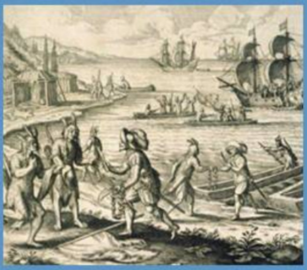
1610



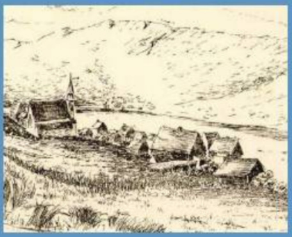
Merchants in Bristol and London create the Newfoundland Company with the goal of colonizing the island. John Guy, who had visited Newfoundland in 1608, leads a group of at least thirty-nine men to Cuper's Cove — later known as Cupids — where they establish a settlement in August.

1612

John Guy makes contact with a group of Beothuk on November 6. The English trade for furs and the groups share a meal.



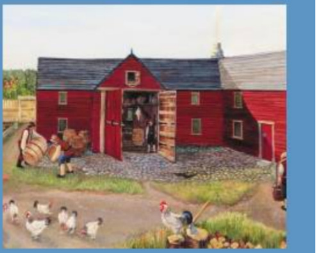
1613



The colonists endure a difficult winter. Eight settlers die from scurvy. The settlement is also harrassed by pirates. On March 27, settler Nicholas Guy and his wife celebrate the birth of a son, the first English child born in what is now Canada.

1624

In his book, *An Encouragement to Colonies*, Sir William Alexander reports that some settlers "well satisfied both for pleasure and profit" are still living at Cupids.



1910

Cupids' tricentennial is marked by the flying of the second-largest Union Jack in the British Empire. The original flag is now on display at the Cupids Museum.

1995

Archaeologist Bill Gilbert begins preliminary excavations at Cupids. To date the dig has uncovered the remains of six seventeenth-century buildings and over 145,000 artifacts, including this Elizabethan silver four pence (December 1560–October 1561).

2006

The excavation site at Cupids is named one of the top ten active archaeological sites in Canada by *The Beaver: Canada's History Magazine*.

2010

Official celebrations marking Cupids' 400th birthday kick off on August 17 in Newfoundland and Labrador and run until August 22.

—Text by Mark Reid. Images courtesy William Gilbert, Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation. For more information about Cupids, go to CanadasHistory.ca.

Power to the people

Danielle Conolly reflects on the risky life's work of her grandfather, "Frenchie" Sibilleau, who helped electrify Manitoba's rural communities.

To many people, the power lines that stretch along our endless highways are just part of the landscape. But to me, they've always represented family.

As a child, I loved climbing into Grandpa's beat-up blue Dodge pickup and driving all over the southern Manitoba countryside with him. "I remember when we did the wiring here," he'd say, filling in yet another piece of history.

My grandfather's name is Emilien Gustav Julien Sibilleau, but the work crews found it simpler to call him Frenchie. His career at Manitoba Hydro started in 1947 when he was nineteen.

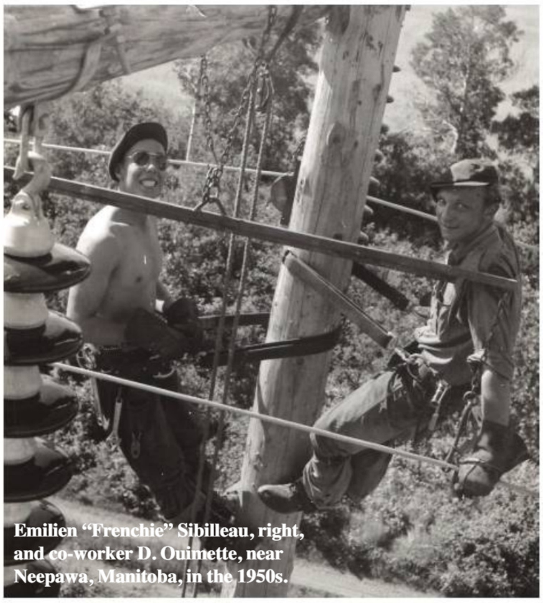
In the early 1940s, most of rural Manitoba wasn't on the power grid. Towns and a few farms ran their own diesel plants. In 1946, the Manitoba Power Commission, which later became Manitoba Hydro, began an ambitious farm electrification program. By 1950, more than 20,000 farms and hundreds of rural communities were serviced with centralized electric power. The men who made this happen were people like my grandfather. Crews worked gruelling ten-hour days in every corner of the province, with pay starting at fifty cents an hour.

These early linemen faced many dangers before the days of bucket trucks and full-body safety gear. The poles were anywhere from thirty to ninety feet high — and linemen scaled them with only spurs, rubber gloves, and a safety belt.

"I did fall once," my grandfather says. "A young lady was driving a car and the wire was across the road, and I was up a pole. And when she hit the wire, I came down." He'd had the wire in his hands and didn't even have time to let go as the car pulled him from his perch.

"I was bruised, but they patched me up a little bit with first aid and I was okay. I went back on the pole again," he recalls with a chuckle. "We had very few accidents. A couple people got broken arms. But otherwise, safety was very strict with Hydro."

Other times, crews faced dangerous weather, such as lightning storms. Even while storms raged, crews might be dispatched to restore power to communities in need.



Emilien "Frenchie" Sibilleau, right, and co-worker D. Ouimette, near Neepawa, Manitoba, in the 1950s.

DANIELLE CONOLLY

On one call, lightning had hit a pole and knocked out power for the rural community of Steinbach. The top of the pole was sheared off and wires were dangling a metre or so above the ground. My grandfather and his crew arrived on the scene after the storm had passed.

"We had to make sure that nobody would come and touch the wires. So we had to dig a hole beside the old pole, set another pole, and bring all those wires back up on top." This was just another "day at the office" for Hydro linemen.

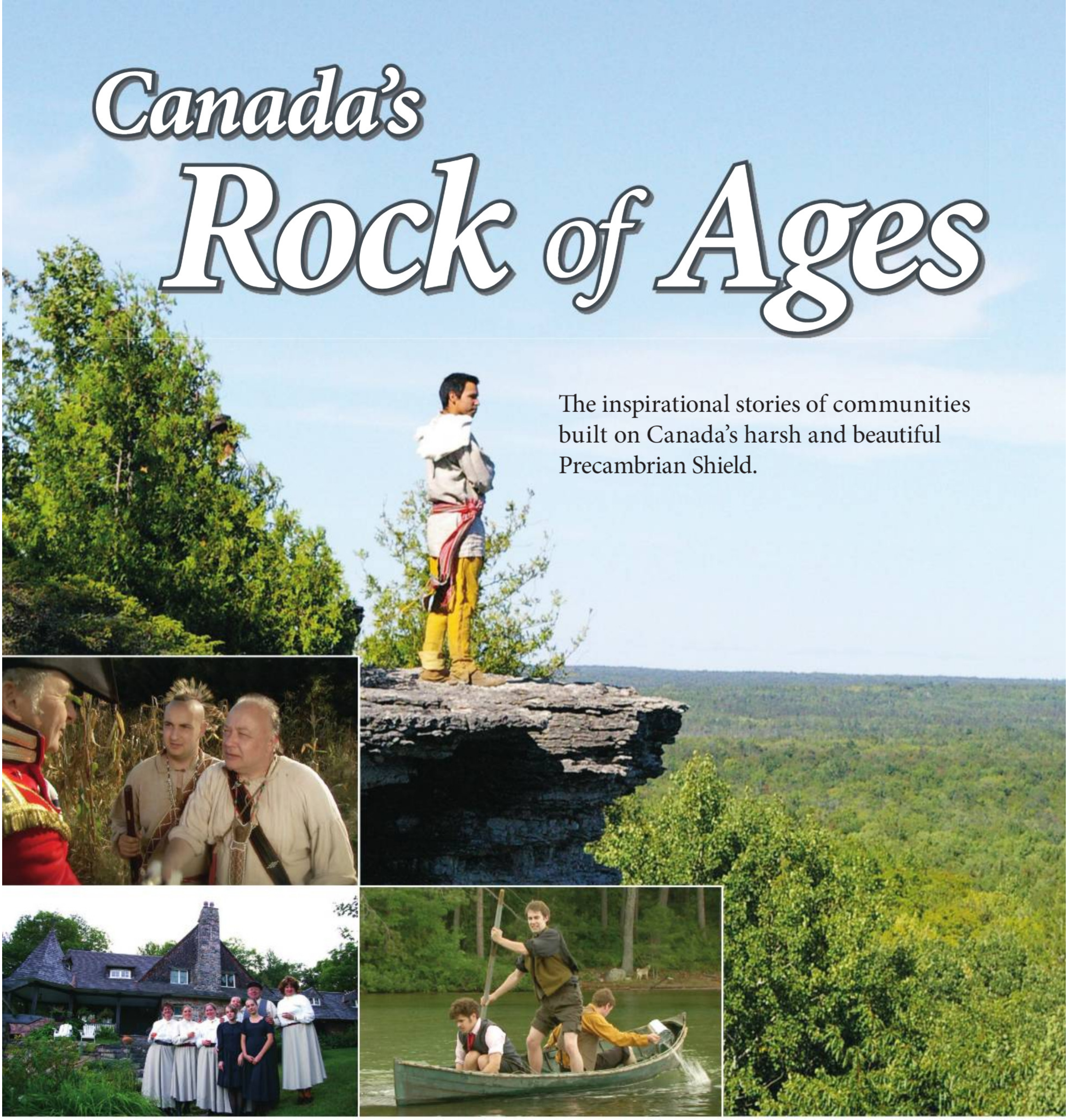
The work of Grandpa and his crew spanned the province. They installed lighting for ballparks. They put in highlines (higher voltage lines). They assembled transformers to convert dangerously high voltages to safer, lower levels for lines within communities.

A life-changing event happened in 1951, when my grandfather and his crew were in St. Norbert, southwest of Winnipeg, installing lines. The crew stayed at a nearby hotel at the company's expense. When a St. Boniface Hospital pharmacy employee walked in, Grandpa's eyes lit up. He and Jeannine Tellier were married the following year, and by the end of 1954 they were settled in St-Pierre-Jolys, expecting their first child — my mother.

That same year, a district supervisor fell ill and my grandfather was chosen to fill in. Meanwhile, the district supervisor position in another nearby town became vacant. At the end of his substitute time, Grandpa applied for and got the new position.

Grandpa retired in 1986, when I was four months old, to become the best full-time grandfather a girl could ask for — a wonderful storyteller who taught me respect for those who built the network of weathered poles that criss-cross my prairie home.

Danielle Conolly is a Creative Communications student at Red River College in Winnipeg.

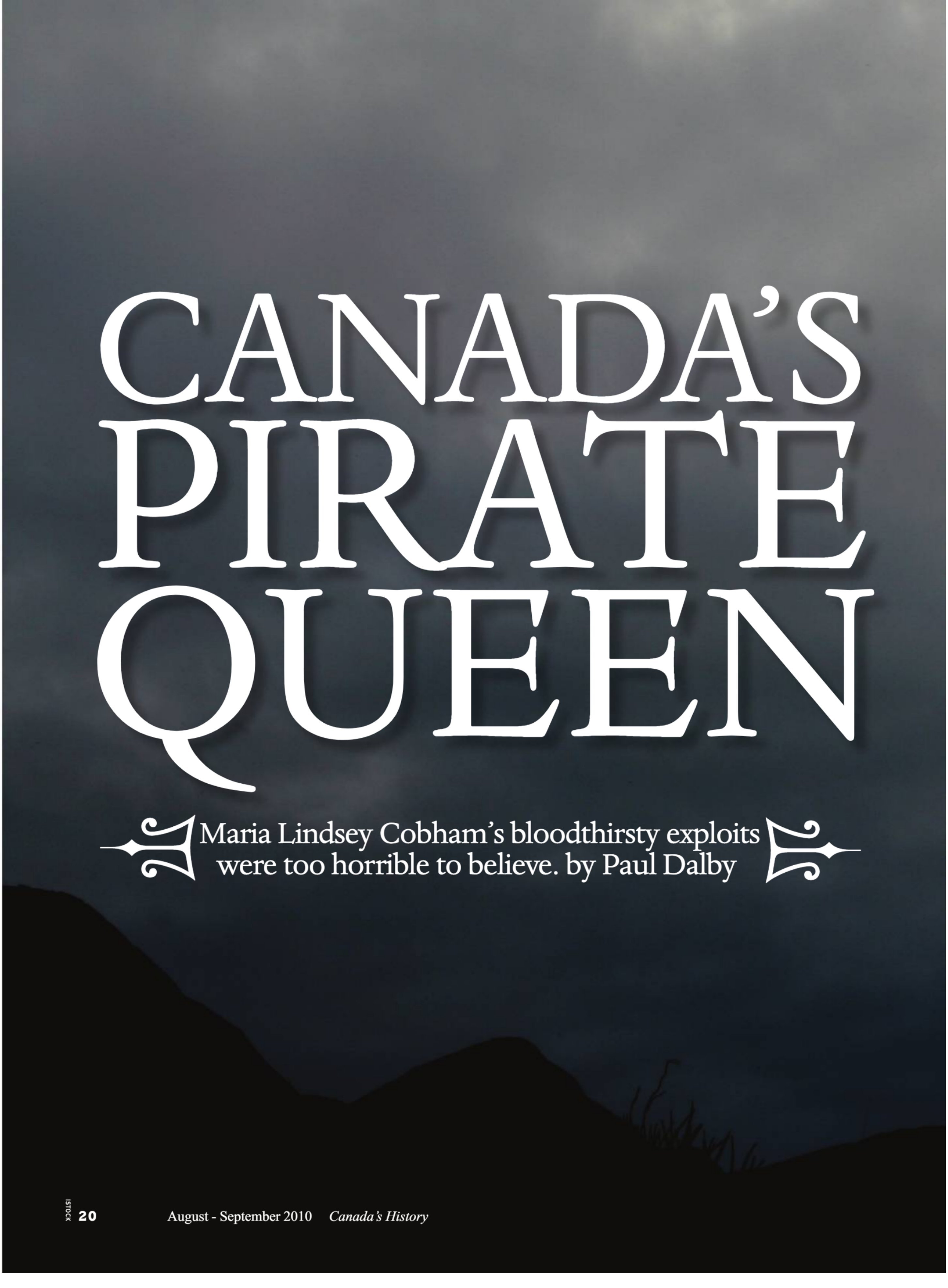

Canada's Rock of Ages
The inspirational stories of communities built on Canada's harsh and beautiful Precambrian Shield.

Watch *The Shield* Mondays at 10 pm beginning August 2 on TVO.

Ontario Visual Heritage Project

tvo
makes you think

Where to find us: Cable Channel 2 (channel may vary in some areas), Bell TV Channel 265, Star Choice Channel 353.



ISTOCK

CANADA'S PIRATE QUEEN

Maria Lindsey Cobham's bloodthirsty exploits were too horrible to believe.

by Paul Dalby

The sleek sailing ship emerged suddenly like an apparition from the shroud of dense fog hanging over the grey waters of St. George's Bay, on the west coast of Newfoundland. If the effect was eerie, so too was the appearance of the single-masted sloop. Painted jet black from stem to stern, its name obliterated, it sliced through the fog like a sword.

The ship unfurled its flag — a black pennant bearing a skull above a cutlass — and suddenly, the single broad deck of the sloop bristled with activity as the crew of a hundred men prepared for another day's dishonest work. They rolled out twelve large guns under the watchful eye of their leader, an imposing figure dressed in a stolen British Royal Navy officer's uniform and armed with two pistols and a short-bladed cutlass.

The captain exuded an air of menace — clearly, Maria Lindsey Cobham, Canada's only "pirate queen," was not someone to tangle with.

Fact or fiction?

During the "golden age" of piracy that extended from about 1650 to 1720, there were few women at sea. They were considered an omen of bad luck, or at least a potential source of discord among the sex-starved all-male crews.

The pirate community was mostly a men's club. Most had sailed on warships for the English, French, and Spanish navies, only to find themselves out of work when a rare peace broke out. Laws against piracy were lax and difficult to enforce. Indeed, the line between legitimate privateer and lawless pirate was often blurred.

"In wartime, governments licensed privateers to attack their foreign fishing rivals, and in peacetime they turned a blind eye to those who continued, as pirates, to weaken their rivals," writes maritime historian Dan Conlin in *Pirates of the Atlantic: Robbery, Murder and Mayhem off the Canadian East Coast* (2009).

By the time the husband-and-wife team of Eric and Maria Lindsey Cobham came along, the golden age was over. Anti-piracy laws were more vigorously enforced. The Cobhams settled on a hideout on the isolated west coast of Newfoundland in 1740. From there, they conducted raids into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, preying mostly on French ships.

The couple ruled the sea lanes of the region for the best part of twenty years. And they were utterly ruthless. Whereas pirates of the golden age usually killed and tortured a select few sailors of captured ships, letting the rest go, the Cobhams killed everyone to ensure there were no witnesses. Before disembarking with their booty, they sent the ships straight to the bottom of the ocean. Since there was no one left alive to explain what happened, the ships were simply listed as "presumed lost at sea with no survivors."

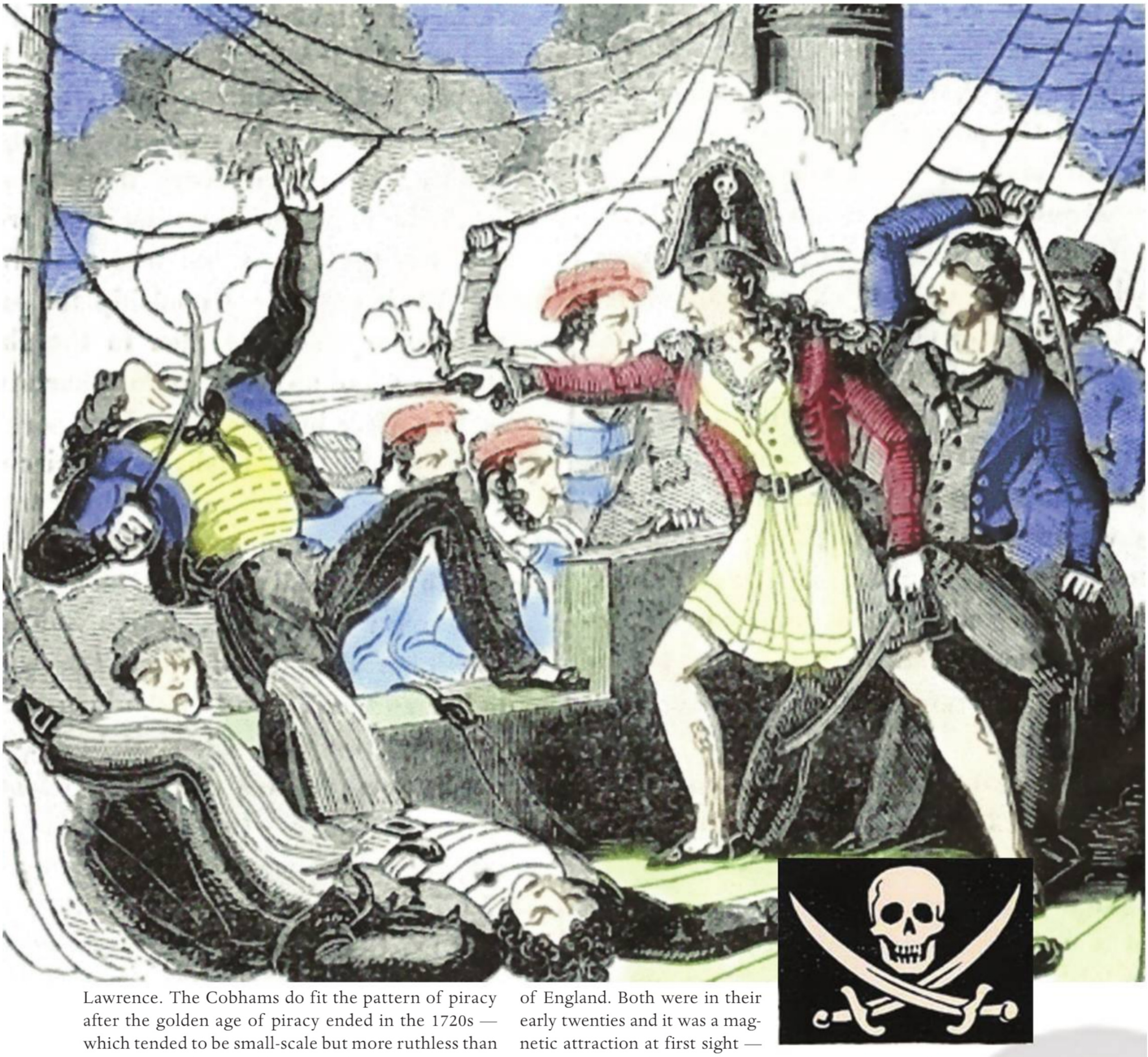
If one can believe all the tales of Maria Lindsey's behaviour that are enshrined in maritime folklore, she demonstrated all the sensitivity of a homicidal maniac. Maria reportedly poisoned the entire crew of one captured ship so she could watch them writhe in agony as the ship went down. On another occasion she was said to have had defenceless seamen sewn into gunny sacks, then tossed into the sea, where they thrashed desperately before they drowned. Another tale has her using captured sailors for target practice.

While some doubt the stories and are even skeptical that the Cobhams actually existed, Conlin, the historian and curator of marine history at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic in Halifax, believes the stories are probably true, but exaggerated.

"If they really attacked as many ships as claimed, the French authorities would have noticed and spent time hunting for them, and there is no evidence that was the case," Conlin says.

"They were most likely 'wreckers,' a vaguely defined but vile subspecies of pirates who prey on vessels in distress, murdering shipwreck survivors and looting the wreckage. There was a fair bit of this, to varying degrees, in the Gulf of St.

BRIDGEMAN ART LIBRARY



Lawrence. The Cobhams do fit the pattern of piracy after the golden age of piracy ended in the 1720s — which tended to be small-scale but more ruthless than the big-time pirates of the 1720s."

The legends of Maria's cold-blooded exploits are difficult to verify. The Cobhams were evidently never tried in a court of law, thus official records have never been found.

"There are a number of very unreliable secondary popular accounts in different Newfoundland works," explains Conlin. "The sole source for all this seems to be a boastful, confessional autobiography that Eric Cobham wrote in France on his deathbed in 1780. It is unclear where this document exists."

A match made in hell

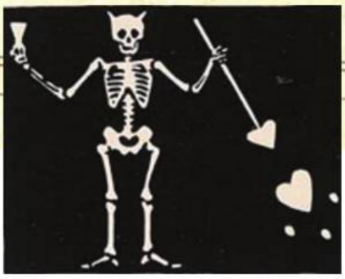
Philip Gosse wrote about the pair in his 1924 book *The Pirate's Who's Who*. By his account, the two met in the seaport of Plymouth, on the southwestern coast of England. Both were in their early twenties and it was a magnetic attraction at first sight — he was drawn to her sexuality, she to his newly minted status as a dashing pirate.

Maria Lindsey was a local girl, but Eric Cobham was born further east along the south coast in Poole, Dorset. He was one of thousands of boys sent out with the fishing fleets to Newfoundland. Not surprisingly, Newfoundland became known as a "nursery school" for pirates-in-training.

Pirates captured their prizes, as a rule, by intimidation and sheer weight of numbers — a merchant crew facing a boarding party that outnumbered them by ten to one had little choice but to surrender without a fight. In this lawless, cutthroat society, it didn't take Eric Cobham long to forsake the harsh life of the fishing boats for a life of crime. Not yet twenty, he joined a gang of smugglers and then embarked on a new

Above: Female pirates were rare, but not unheard of. This nineteenth-century image by an unknown artist depicts Charlotte de Berry, who, like Maria Lindsey Cobham, often wore a naval officer's coat.

L'ILE DE TERRE NEUVE ET LE GOLFE DE SAINT
SELON LES MEILLEURS MEMOIRES.
ESQUIMAUX
FLEUVE DE S.LAUR.
GOLPHE
DE
SAINT LAURENT
TERRE
NEUVE
Anticosti
I. Percée
G.DE CHALEUR
I. Range
I. Saint Jean
ILE DU CAP BRETON.
ACADIA
P.Roial
BAYE FRANCOISE
I. Verte
I. de Sable
Le Grand Banc ou des Morües
Le Petit Banc ou le Banc Jaquet
Banc au Vert
C. S. Laurent
C. de Raie
C. Ras
Baie Blanche
C. S. Jean
Grand Baie
Quebec



career in piracy. Now all he needed was a partner-in-crime, and he found her in a tavern in Plymouth, serving both drinks and favours to the seafarers.

"Cobham, calling in at Plymouth, met a damsel called Maria, whom he took on board with him, which at first caused some murmuring amongst his crew, who were jealous because they themselves were not able to take lady companions with them on their voyages," wrote Gosse.

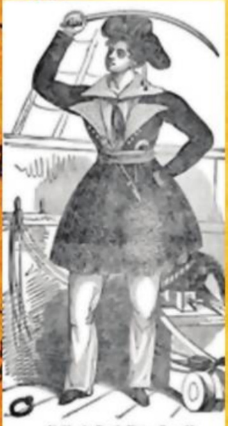
Piracy offered everything to Maria that was denied to her on land in Plymouth, not least an escape from the bleak careers of prostitute and scullery maid.

As a pirate, she had freedom and independence, kept her own hours, and spent much of her time gambling at cards, drinking rum or porter (dark ale), and eating choice food. Killing and plundering provided additional excitement.

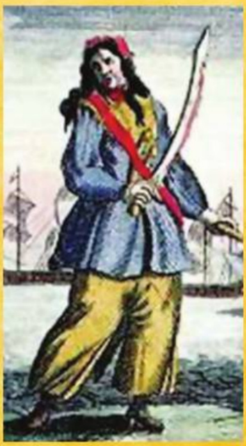
While she may have followed her lover into this

Lethal Lasses

Was piracy an exclusive men's club? Hardly. These women



ALVILDA — According to a twelfth-century Danish document, *Gesta Danorum*, Alvilda was the daughter of a ninth-century Swedish king. She ran away from an arranged marriage to join a crew of young women pirates who were all dressed as men. She and her crew prowled the Baltic Sea and soon joined forces with a group of male pirates who had lost their captain. Elected the leader of both crews, Alvilda preyed on merchant ships. According to legend, Alvilda was finally bested in a sea battle by Alf, the Prince of Denmark, the man she was supposed to have married in the first place. This time she accepted his proposal.



ANNE BONNEY — The illegitimate daughter of a rich Cork businessman and his servant maid, Anne Bonney grew up in the early 1700s on a wealthy plantation in the American Carolinas. She refused her father's orders to marry a rich husband and was disowned after tying the knot with a penniless sailor. She later dumped her husband for rakish pirate captain John Rackham. Wearing men's clothing, she sailed with "Calico Jack" in the Caribbean and helped capture many ships. She was caught by authorities near Jamaica in 1720. According to the 1855 tome *The Pirate's Own Book* by Charles Ellms, she was pregnant when tried and, unlike her husband, was spared execution.

Far left: A 1717 map of Atlantic Canada created by Jean Frédéric Bernard. The Cobhams were based at Sandy Point, on the southwest coast of Newfoundland (Terre Neuve).

ARCHIVES DU QUÉBEC

They never walked down a church aisle but Maria Lindsey and Eric Cobham formed a partnership that lasted the rest of their lives, rooted in a bloodthirsty pursuit of excitement and untold riches.

life of crime, by all accounts she did not play second fiddle to him — Maria was the one really wearing the pantaloons in this pirate family.

They never walked down a church aisle, but Maria Lindsey and Eric Cobham formed a partnership that lasted the rest of their lives, rooted in a bloodthirsty pursuit of excitement and untold riches.

Their first venture took them towards Bristol, the west coast port that eclipsed even London in the volume of its commerce. While there, the Cobhams were said to have hijacked a merchant ship and made off with 40,000 pounds sterling in notes and coin.

Crossing the Atlantic to Nantucket, Massachusetts, they captured a fast sloop and sailed their new ship northward until they found their way past the tip of Cape Breton Island.

Here they hit the jackpot, a rich and vulnerable supply route that came through the Gulf of St. Lawrence — part of a trading triangle that saw ships coming to Newfoundland loaded with salt and provisions, taking salt fish back to the Mediterranean countries, then heading home to England with wine, olive oil, and dried fruits. The later addition of furs to the ships' cargoes made this an even richer hunting ground that was virtually untouched by other pirates based in the Caribbean.

"The English Channel becoming too dangerous for Cobham, he sailed across the Atlantic and lay in wait for vessels between Cape Breton and Prince Edward Isle, and took several prizes," Gosse wrote.

All the Cobhams needed now was a safe haven — a harbour to hide their ship and a good place for careenage. (Because no dry dock was available to them, pirates careened or beached their sailing vessel on a sandy beach at high tide to expose one side of the ship's hull for maintenance below the waterline once the tide had gone out. Tarring the hull reduced the ever-present leakage problem; removing barnacles increased the ship's speed.)

The pirate queen and her consort chose their craft well. Although smaller than a man-of-war, their sixty-five-foot-long sloop drew a shallow draft of only eight feet, meaning it could go into waters where larger navy ships could not follow. The sloop was extremely seaworthy and could outrun almost any ship afloat.

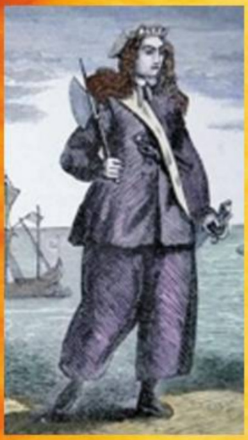
The harbour the Cobhams chose for their careenage was far enough north of the shipping lanes to be safe from discovery, but within two days' sailing of both the Cabot Straits and the Strait of Belle Isle. No navy warship could follow them into Sandy Point, at that time a two-kilometre-long sandspit on the west coast of southern Newfoundland that reached into Bay St. George. (Today it is a deserted island, marooned by erosion from the sea.) Big ships could not get past the shoals that guarded Sandy Point.

The goods they stole were "laundered" in Perce, on the Gaspé Peninsula, where legitimate trading ships picked up the contraband cargo and transported it past the gauntlet of Royal Navy warships to France. The booty was sold in French "free ports," where local aristocrats ran a massive black market.

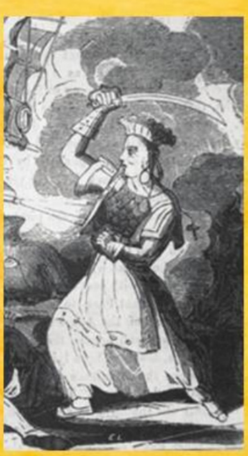
The black sloop ambushed one ship after another. Murder and mayhem continued apace.

"Maria … took her part in these affairs, and once stabbed to the heart, with her own little dirk, the

raided, robbed, and ruined with the worst of them.



MARY READ — A crewmate of Anne Bonney, Read was also an illegitimate child. According to *The Pirates Own Book*, her single mother raised her as a boy. She had a robust constitution and served with distinction as a soldier, marrying one of her comrades. After he died, she went to sea, bound for the West Indies. Read eventually joined the crew of Calico Jack. She met Bonney and they forged a lasting friendship over many misadventures. Read was captured in 1720 along with Calico Jack, Bonney, and the rest of the crew. Like Bonney, she was pregnant when tried and her execution was delayed. She died of illness before she could be executed.



MADAME CHING — Described in the 2004 book *Pirates and Buccaneers* by Gilles Lapouge as "an uncouth woman with a face like a bear," Madame Ching terrorized the coasts of southern China in the early 1800s. The widow of the pirate captain Ching-Yih, Madame Ching had a knack for knavery, growing her dead husband's fleet to more than 2,000 ships. By the end of her career, she was the undisputed naval power in the region. She managed to negotiate pardons for herself and her fleet from the Chinese emperor, and was given part of the imperial fleet to command. She retired a wealthy woman and died in 1844.

As Eric developed a reputation as a Casanova, Maria became reclusive, and quite possibly, insane.

captain of a Liverpool brig, the *Lion*, and on another occasion, to indulge her whim, a captain and his two mates were tied up to the windlass while Maria shot them with her pistol.... In fact, she entered thoroughly into the spirit of the enterprise," wrote Gosse in *The Pirate's Who's Who*.

Maria was known for always wearing a British naval officer's coat, according to David E. Jones' 1997 book *Warrior Women*. Jones writes that she took it from a young officer who was captured during a raid on a Royal Navy ship.

"She had him stripped on deck. After running the hapless young man through with her sword, she donned his uniform, a costume that became her trademark. When the original became tattered she ordered new ones made from its pattern."

To hear a podcast and view other content on pirates, go to CanadasHistory.ca.

Maria's crew was made up mostly of defectors from the fishing fleets or the Royal Navy. The navy crews were not difficult to recruit. Many had been press-ganged into service and were not allowed to leave their ship for up to two years, in case they deserted. The naval ships were often damp, dark and filthy, and the food crawled with maggots. Little wonder that Dr. Samuel Johnson described this life at sea as little better than "being in a jail, but with the chance of being drowned."

Forsaking the king to serve with the pirate queen simply meant unlimited booze rations, fewer floggings, and better food.

Maria and Eric defied the odds, evading capture for two decades. In the end it was Maria's husband who called a halt to their life of crime. Tired of living life on the run and now fabulously wealthy, the Cobhams packed away their pirate gear and set sail for France. There, they sold off their fleet of ships and cargo and bought a fine estate near Le Havre from the Duc de Chartres.

They now had a private harbour, servants, and a secure place among the landed gentry of French society. Somewhere along the way, they also raised three children. Eric Cobham reinvented himself as a wealthy landowner and a pillar of respectability, completing a marvellous transformation by actually becoming a magistrate and then a judge in the French county courts. He held this lofty position, passing sentence on some former contemporaries, for twelve years.

In middle age, the ex-pirate couple gradually drifted apart. Eric took to almost public wenching, while Maria took to alcohol, often laced with laudanum, an opium-based painkiller. As Eric developed a reputation as a Casanova, Maria became reclusive, and quite possibly insane.

A suicide leap

One day, Maria simply disappeared. A large-scale search was launched, and after two days of combing the coastline, her body was found in the sea directly below a sheer clifftop near the Cobham's chateau.

An autopsy revealed traces of poisoning. "Maria, it was thought, possibly owing to remorse, poisoned herself with laudanum and died," Gosse recounts.

It wasn't long before Eric Cobham took to his own deathbed and called for a priest so that he could make a lengthy confession about the Cobhams' life of piracy. The old man's rambling discourse was duly recorded, and after his death the priest kept his promise by getting the slim volume published.

It was a literary event not welcomed by the Cobham's three children. They were horrified by the disclosures and stunned by the discovery that their apparently respectable parents had been a pair of ruthless buccaneers. In an attempt to suppress the book, the children are said to have bought up every copy and had them burned.

But one fragmentary first draft copy is said to have found its way into the Archives Nationales in Paris, where it has remained hidden from view for the past century.

Was Maria Lindsey Cobham's devilish life fact or fiction? Since she evaded capture — and with it, the scrutiny of a court trial and transcript — she remains an enigma.

Historians do concede that if her tale is true, then Maria Cobham would likely have been the only female pirate to have terrorized Atlantic Canada.

Her exploits are still passed down from one generation of salty dogs to the next. Shiver me timbers, there's nothing quite like a good pirate yarn.

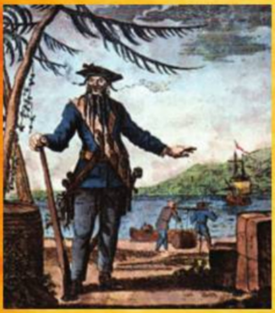
Et Cetera

Pirates of the Atlantic: Robbery, murder and mayhem off the Canadian East Coast by Dan Conlin. Formac Publishing Co. Ltd., Halifax, 2009.

The three faces of a swashbuckler

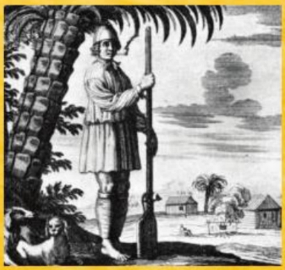
Sailing the high seas, raiding merchant vessels, and sacking port towns, pirates have long been the scourge of the seas. The popular image of a pirate is that of the swashbuckler haunting the Caribbean during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These men were known as pirates, buccaneers, and privateers. Today these terms are often used interchangeably, but back then the distinctions were important.

Pirates



A pirate is someone who commits an act of robbery or violence on the high seas. Pirates have no allegiance to any nation and act beyond any law but their own. Throughout history, pirates have operated in every corner of the world. Pirates raided merchant ships and ports in the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, the Atlantic coast of North America, the coasts of Africa, and in the waters surrounding Southeast Asia. In the Caribbean, buccaneers and privateers often became pirates in times of peace.

Buccaneers



The term buccaneer comes from the French word "boucan," which describes a smoking platform for meat used by renegade French settlers on the Spanish-controlled island of Hispaniola. These "bucanniers" harboured great animosity towards the Spanish, who had evicted them from their settlements on Hispaniola and other Caribbean islands. Buccaneers eventually settled on Tortuga, off the coast of Hispaniola, and began to raid Spanish shipping between the island and Cuba. They were later joined by English and Dutch sailors who operated with the consent of their governments. By the end of the seventeenth century, buccaneers had devastated Spain's Caribbean colonies and helped reduce Spain to a minor power in the region.

Privateers

A privateer was a private citizen or private warship authorized by governments to attack enemy ships during wartime. Privateers signed a contract with their government known as a letter of marque. This contract guaranteed that the privateers and the government would share the profits of raids that were carried out. During the American Revolutionary War, the United States made extensive use of privateers to fight the British. In times of peace, many privateers continued doing what they did best and shifted into the realm of piracy.

— **Neil Babaluk**

ISO

FOOD
DISH
EXIT
HOLE
EXIT
HOLE
A
A
B
TRANS-
FORMER

John Zubek works in his lab at the University of Manitoba in this undated photo.

LATION

A Canadian professor's research into sensory deprivation and its connection to disturbing new methods of interrogation. by Cecil Rosner

No research into torture or such subjects as sensory deprivation should be undertaken without consideration of the motives of the sponsoring organization or individual, so that at least some estimate can be made of the eventual use to which the results of the work will be put.

— Amnesty International Report on Torture, 1975.

It was a cool summer morning in August of 1974 when Donald Capri drove over Winnipeg's Redwood Bridge and noticed something unusual floating in the Red River below. He called police, and within minutes officials made the grisly discovery of a male body. There were no marks of violence, and nothing to suggest foul play. Police recovered a black case with eight keys, a gold Omega watch, and enough identification to determine that the man was forty-nine-year-old John Zubek, a research professor in psychology at the University of Manitoba. Zubek had been reported missing three days earlier from his downtown apartment. The medical examiner came to a speedy conclusion: suicide by drowning.

John Peter Zubek's tragic death shocked his family and colleagues. He was a brilliant researcher who had earned his doctorate at twenty-five and became head of the University of Manitoba's psychology department at twenty-eight. Almost single-handedly, he built the department's international reputation, bringing in more than half a million dollars in research grants and authoring six books and scores of scholarly papers. His credentials in the world edition of *Who's Who in Science* showed that he was a major international researcher.

"He was at the forefront of his field, a world-renowned figure," says professor Todd Mondor, current head of the psychology department at the university.

But close examination of his field clouds his legacy. Zubek was a world leader in sensory isolation, a murky area of human experimentation that had its origins in Cold War hysteria and Central Intelligence Agency involvement in Canada. For fifteen years, Zubek conducted experiments on more than five hundred volunteers at his isolation laboratory. He plunged some people into darkness and silence for up to two weeks; he immobilized others in a coffin-like box. He asked students to lie quietly in a translucent Plexiglass dome while he subjected them to constant light and white noise. All the while, he tested his subjects for behavioural, cognitive, and psychological effects. "It was horrible, really uncomfortable," recalled one of his research subjects.

Only after Zubek's death did the full extent of CIA involvement in human experimentation and mind control across North America become known. Foreign military and intelligence agencies were intensely interested in sensory isolation and deprivation research. A generation later, the lessons of this field of work can be seen in interrogation methods at Guantanamo Bay, Abu Ghraib, and other detention centres.

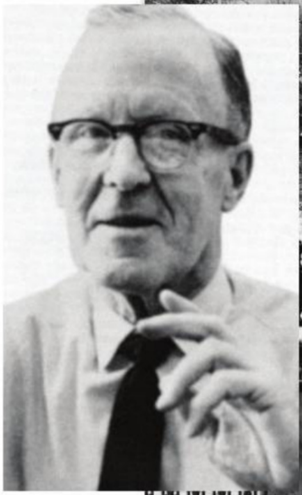
Secret meeting in Montreal

Zubek was born in Trnovec, Czechoslovakia, in 1925 and came to Canada five years later. He grew up in Grand Forks,

COURTESY UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA ARCHIVES

B.C., and graduated with first-class honours in psychology at the University of British Columbia. Over the next four years, he rose meteorically in the academic world, earning his master's degree in social psychology at the University of Toronto, followed by a Ph.D. in physiological psychology at Johns Hopkins University. In 1950, just after his twenty-fifth birthday, he was appointed assistant professor of psychology at McGill.

His earliest research interests were in the field of somesthesia, the study of sensory systems and perceptions associated with the body. Zubek experimented with rats, blinding them and then determining their capacity to distinguish between rough and smooth surfaces, as well as differences in temperatures. He did similar tests with cats, building small boxes and tempting cats with liver treats so that they would lift the lids of the boxes in order to get the food. Floorboards with rough and smooth surfaces were in front of each box. Zubek first subjected the cats to peripheral blinding by sectioning their optic nerves; then more invasive surgeries were performed to discover which areas of the brain were responsible for the results. The research started Zubek on the road to a successful scholarly publishing career.



Left: Donald Hebb, head of the psychology department at McGill University, became a a pioneer in sensory deprivation research in the 1950s.

Centre: The Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal, which is today a respected psychiatric hospital, was the site of CIA-funded mind-control experiments from 1957 to 1964.

MCCORD MUSEUM

Though he didn't realize it at the time, covert machinations were taking place in Montreal that would have a profound effect on the future direction of Zubek's work. Donald Hebb, the head of Zubek's psychology department at McGill, was invited to a secret meeting at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Montreal on June 1, 1951. The topic of the high-level gathering of defence and research experts from Canada, the U.S., and Britain was brainwashing. At the height of the Cold War, Anglo-American intelligence agencies were convinced that the Soviets and the Chinese had discovered new ways of controlling human behaviour and encouraging people to provide false confessions.

"We did not know what the Russian procedures were, but it seemed that they were producing some peculiar changes of attitude," Hebb said later. "How? One possible factor was perceptual isolation, and we concentrated on that."

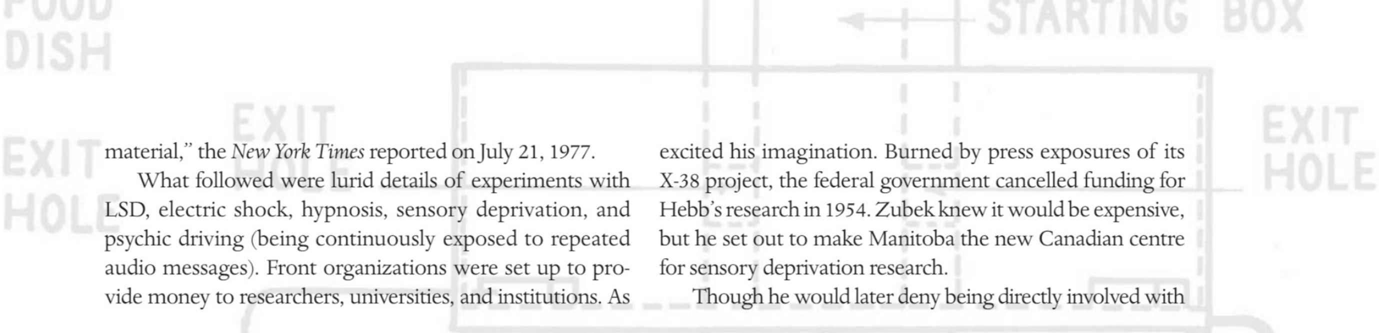
Hebb offered to do sensory deprivation research at McGill. Everyone at the meeting agreed this was a good idea, including researcher Caryl Haskins and Commander R.J. Williams, official representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Three months later, Hebb received a secret grant from the Canadian Defence Research Board called X-38. Using student volunteers, he placed subjects in a small cubicle and had them wear translucent goggles over their eyes and tubing on their arms while subjecting them to the constant hum of a fan. It was perceptual rather than sensory deprivation, but his results were dramatic. Students reported hallucinations, delusions, increased susceptibility to persuasion, and impaired cognitive performance. Copies of his research were sent to all three branches of the U.S. military, as well as the CIA, and money continued to flow for further research.

When news stories about the unusual research began to leak in early 1954, defence officials concocted a cover story claiming that it was designed to understand how people responded to monotonous and boring work tasks. The true purpose of the research wasn't revealed until 1956, when testimony at a U.S. congressional hearing explained the reasons for the testing. It would take another thirty years before the CIA's involvement would become public.

By the early 1950s, the CIA was embarking on what historian Alfred McCoy has called "a veritable Manhattan Project of the mind." Through operations variously known as Bluebird, Artichoke, MKUltra, and by other names, the agency was exploring every known method of controlling minds. Virtually no details of these projects were ever made public until the 1970s, when a torrent of exposures emerged from congressional hearings and freedom of information requests.

"The Central Intelligence Agency conducted a fourteen-year program to find ways to control human behaviour through the use of chemical, biological, and radiological



material," the *New York Times* reported on July 21, 1977.

What followed were lurid details of experiments with LSD, electric shock, hypnosis, sensory deprivation, and psychic driving (being continuously exposed to repeated audio messages). Front organizations were set up to provide money to researchers, universities, and institutions. As Admiral Stansfield Turner, CIA director in the late 1970s, eventually revealed: "Most of the people and institutions involved are not aware of agency sponsorship."

MONTREAL STANDARD

Above: John Zubek experiments with rats in the 1950s. Zubek began his career with Donald Hebb at McGill's psychology department.

Intrigued by brainwashing

By 1953, Zubek was on his way to the University of Manitoba. As the newly hired head of the psychology department, he was being asked to clean up a history of administrative problems and put the department on the map from a research standpoint — a tall order for a twenty-eight-year-old. To succeed, Zubek knew he had to convince granting agencies to fund projects at the university. He had been inspired by Hebb's isolation experiments, and the prospect of progressing from animal to human experimentation excited his imagination. Burned by press exposures of its X-38 project, the federal government cancelled funding for Hebb's research in 1954. Zubek knew it would be expensive, but he set out to make Manitoba the new Canadian centre for sensory deprivation research.

Though he would later deny being directly involved with Hebb's original research, recently discovered documents among Zubek's papers tell a different story. In a handwritten note for a speech, Zubek describes how the federal government was intrigued by issues surrounding brainwashing and "asked several of us at McGill, I was on the staff there at the time, if we would care to embark upon such a study, of course with all the financial resources that we might require. Naturally we jumped at the chance. The reason for including me was largely because of my training in both psychology and physiology, having a doctorate degree in both. This research was classified as top secret for several years."

Zubek described the McGill recruitment process in detail: "In securing our subjects we made use of the university placement service and told the people there that we would pay any student twenty dollars a day, plus all the food he could eat, just for lying on a comfortable bed and doing nothing, and that we would continue to pay them this sum for as long as they would continue to lead this kind of happy existence for us. Well, when word of this got around you can imagine what happened. Students began quitting their summer jobs, the university switchboard was jammed, long lineups began to form in front of our building."

At the University of Manitoba, Zubek realized his dream of building a sensory deprivation laboratory in 1959 when the Defence Research Board, the original funder of Hebb's work, approved the first of fifteen years' worth of grants that would eventually total $275,000. He constructed a futuristic, translucent Plexiglas dome housed in a semi-soundproofed chamber. It was completely self-contained and could accommodate experiments of constant darkness and silence or constant light and white noise.

Microphones and a closed-circuit television system allowed for monitoring, and an escape button was provided to subjects who panicked. Zubek himself was the first test subject, enduring ten days of darkness and silence. He described hallucinations, loss of motivation, feelings of euphoria, and an inability to concentrate on intellectual activity. The next year, Zubek followed up by spending nearly fifteen days in the chamber in a perceptual deprivation experiment. Local newspapers couldn't get enough of the story, describing the chamber as a space prison.

Dozens of student volunteers began enlisting in sensory isolation experiments. Many projects required volunteers not to shave or change their clothes, not to walk about, sit up, sing, whistle, or engage in any other activity to relieve boredom. Monitors were told to make sure volunteers didn't ever know what time it was, and to enforce a monotonous diet. Zubek's subjects were sworn to secrecy about their experiences.

> **"WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THEM STAY LONGER BUT WE ARE RUNNING RISKS. WE ARE PUSHING INTO UNEXPLORED TERRITORY."**

SIDE VIEW
EXIT HOLE
EXIT HOLE
TRANS-
FORMER
VARIAC

DAVID PORTIGAL AND CO., COURTESY OF UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA ARCHIVES

Even though there had been a number of sensory deprivation tests across the U.S. since Hebb's first work, no one had ventured to try the length of confinement that Zubek employed — up to two weeks.

For instance, Maitland Baldwin, an American neurosurgeon who had studied under Hebb, once placed an army volunteer in an isolation box for forty hours with disastrous consequences for the man's mental health. Baldwin, who worked at the National Institute of Mental Health in the U.S., concluded that anything more than six days of sensory deprivation would "almost certainly cause irreparable damage." There has never been a documented case of serious adverse reactions among Zubek's volunteers.

Zubek's subjects were paid from $100 to $125 per week — not an inconsiderable sum for university students in those days. Yet about a third of all volunteers pulled out before the tests were over, usually before the third day.

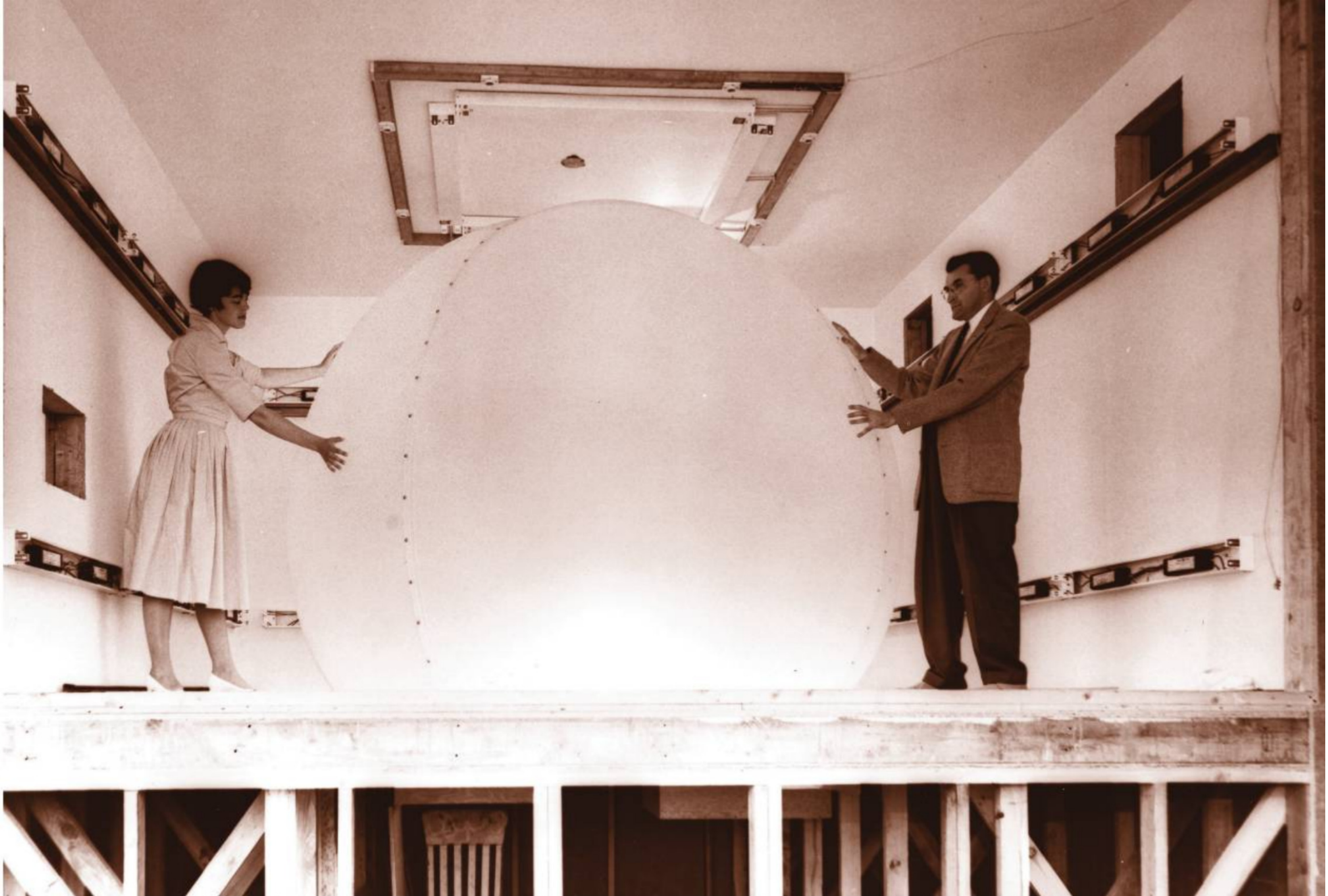
"Horrible, really uncomfortable"

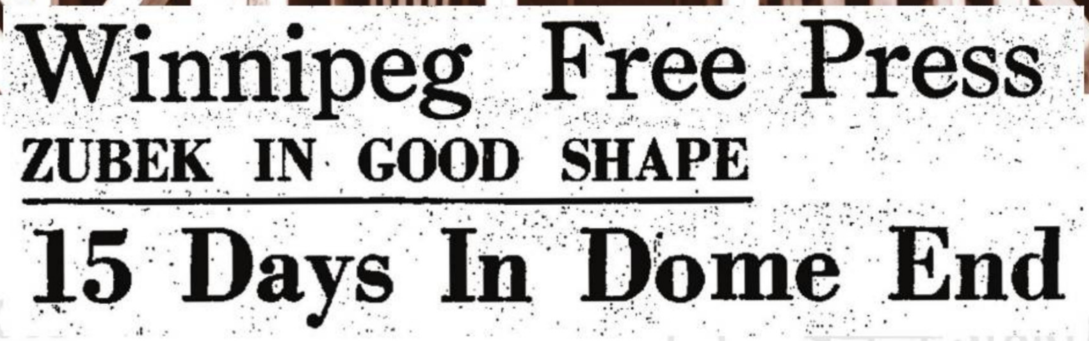
Zubek and his colleagues began publishing results of the tests by the early 1960s. While they were unable to duplicate the dramatic McGill experiences, they noted widespread cognitive and perceptual-motor deficits in the volunteers. People spending fourteen days in isolation continued to have abnormal EEG (brain wave) readings ten days after emerging from the dome. Though the results varied, they also found confinement had produced instances of hallucinations, extreme worry, and anxiety in the subjects. By adjusting variables, they discovered what contributed to the ill effects and what alleviated them. Exercise, for instance, was shown to counteract the damages caused by perceptual deprivation.

"We would like to have them stay in longer but we are running risks," Zubek told the media in 1960. "We are pushing into unexplored territory. These are very drastic conditions." Though they were happy with the publishing success and research dollars Zubek was attracting, university officials were worried about his next idea: building a coffin-like box to immobilize people for long stretches.

One university dean suggested no first- or second-year students be used for the immobilization experiments for fear of liability and lawsuits, an idea Zubek rejected. Another administrator, Dr. George C. Sisler, the chair of the university's psychiatry department, expressed graver fears. "The immobilization can be expected to result in an increased incidence of psychotic ideation and sensory experiences — hallucinations, delusions, disorientation, etc.The possibility of individuals predisposed to psychotic illness having some continuing reaction to this experience is thereby increased." In a memo to Zubek, Sisler suggested using armed forces personnel for the tests, which Zubek occasionally did. "Originally we expected to keep people completely immobile for long stretches and we started out asking for volunteers to remain in this state for twenty-four hours at a time," he told the *Winnipeg Free Press*. But few could endure being completely immobile for more than twelve hours.

Psychology major Gordon Winocur, attracted to what he called Zubek's dynamic and captivating lecturing style, became a research assistant and one of the coffin's first guinea pigs. As he lay in the box, his arms were secured to his sides, his legs were strapped down, and his head encased on three sides by an immobilizing contraption. "I think I lasted about an hour and a half," recalls Winocur, now the

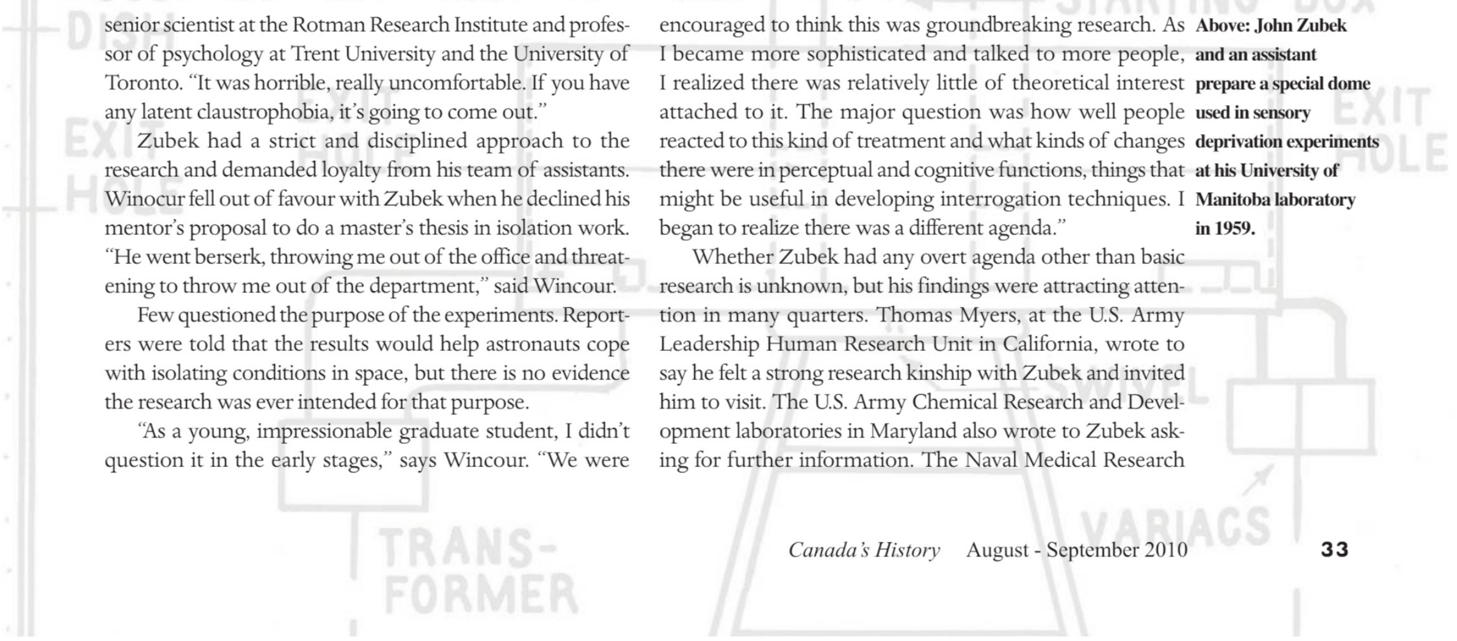




Winnipeg Free Press

ZUBEK IN GOOD SHAPE

15 Days In Dome End



senior scientist at the Rotman Research Institute and professor of psychology at Trent University and the University of Toronto. "It was horrible, really uncomfortable. If you have any latent claustrophobia, it's going to come out."

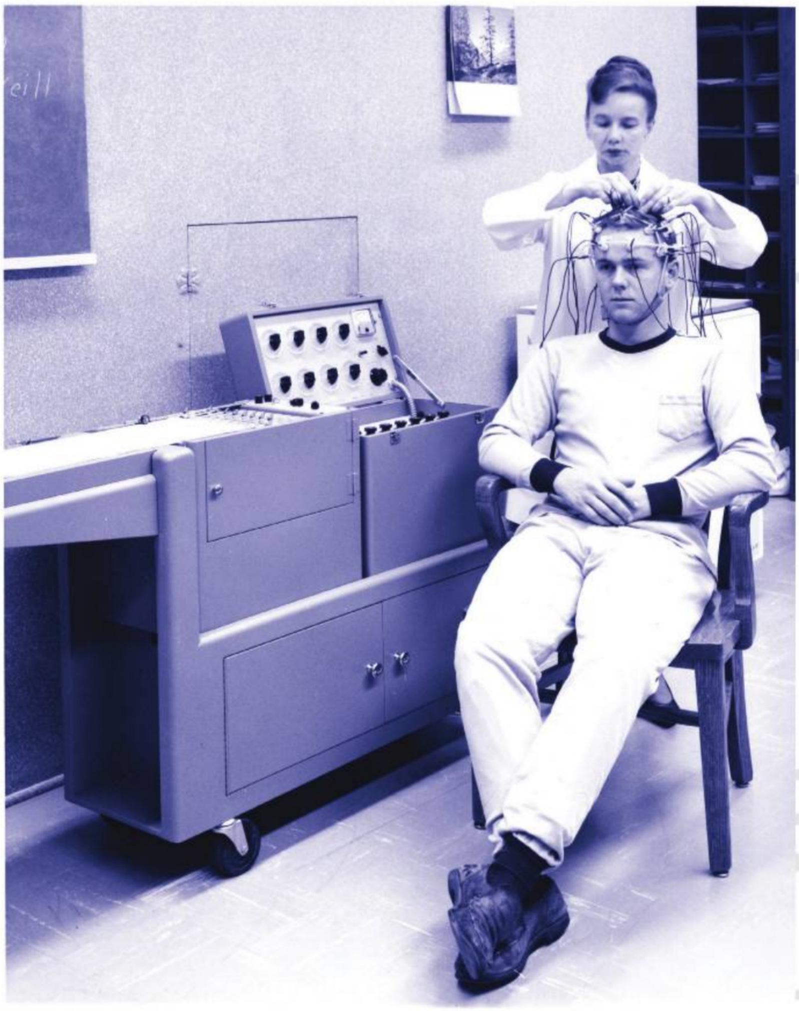
Zubek had a strict and disciplined approach to the research and demanded loyalty from his team of assistants. Winocur fell out of favour with Zubek when he declined his mentor's proposal to do a master's thesis in isolation work. "He went berserk, throwing me out of the office and threatening to throw me out of the department," said Wincour.

Few questioned the purpose of the experiments. Reporters were told that the results would help astronauts cope with isolating conditions in space, but there is no evidence the research was ever intended for that purpose.

"As a young, impressionable graduate student, I didn't question it in the early stages," says Wincour. "We were encouraged to think this was groundbreaking research. As I became more sophisticated and talked to more people, I realized there was relatively little of theoretical interest attached to it. The major question was how well people reacted to this kind of treatment and what kinds of changes there were in perceptual and cognitive functions, things that might be useful in developing interrogation techniques. I began to realize there was a different agenda."

Whether Zubek had any overt agenda other than basic research is unknown, but his findings were attracting attention in many quarters. Thomas Myers, at the U.S. Army Leadership Human Research Unit in California, wrote to say he felt a strong research kinship with Zubek and invited him to visit. The U.S. Army Chemical Research and Development laboratories in Maryland also wrote to Zubek asking for further information. The Naval Medical Research

Above: John Zubek and an assistant prepare a special dome used in sensory deprivation experiments at his University of Manitoba laboratory in 1959.



DAVID PORTIGAL AND CO., COURTESY OF UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA ARCHIVES

Above: A unidentified test subject is fitted with electrodes for one of John Zubek's experiments.

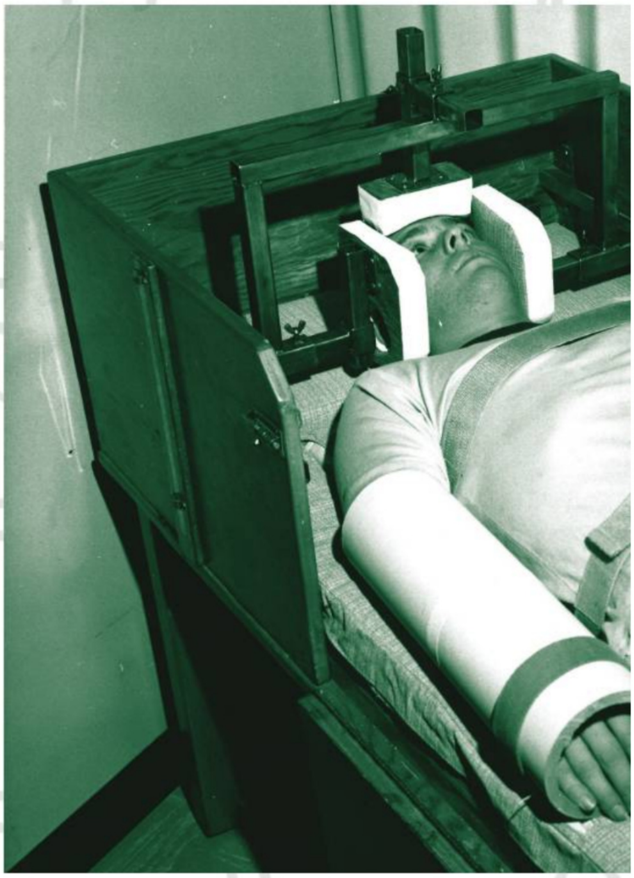
Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, invited him to visit and brief its members on his research, which he did. By 1964, Zubek had convinced the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health to provide him more than $90,000 in funding over three years for his ongoing isolation work.

All of the research was published, and it was avidly read by agencies interested in more than pure experimentation. Decades later, when the CIA's *Kubark Counterintelligence Interrogation* manual of 1963 was made public through a freedom of information request, it became clear just how interested U.S. intelligence was in sensory deprivation. "The more completely the place of confinement eliminates sensory stimuli," the manual says, "the more rapidly and deeply will the interrogatee be affected. Results produced only after weeks or months of imprisonment in an ordinary cell can be duplicated in hours or days in a cell which has no light … which is soundproofed, in which odors are eliminated, etc."

Declining interest

In 1969, Zubek edited a comprehensive book entitled *Sensory Deprivation: Fifteen Years of Research*, confirming his status as a leading authority on the subject. With new funding from the National Research Council in place, along with continuing Defence Research Board money, Zubek was arguably at the pinnacle of his career. But the climate had begun to shift.

In 1963, the CIA's inspector general reviewed the MKUltra project and found serious ethical and legal problems. One of the directly funded projects involved Dr. Ewen Cameron of Montreal, who was secretly administering LSD to patients and engaging in psychic driving. Other covert operations were also judged to be questionable. While none of these criticisms were public at the time, they caused internal strife at the CIA. The agency suspended MKUltra, though further research continued under different forms and guises. But the flow of funds to researchers slowed, and this had its inevitable effect across the continent.



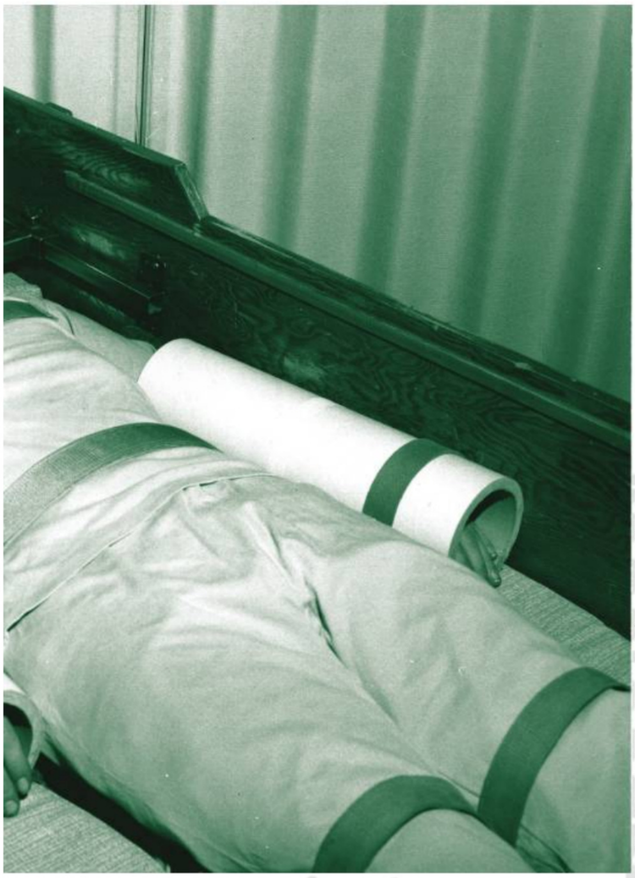
Right: Submiting to immobilization in Zubek's lab. Few could endure more than twelve hours of complete immobility.

"Departments of psychology in Canadian universities are now about to starve to death for lack of research support," wrote Dr. C.R. Myers of the Defence Research Board in 1964. He said American and Allied defence support had been responsible for building up psychological research departments in postwar Canada. "There appears to be no other scientific discipline in Canada that is so dependent for research support on U.S. sources."

By the end of the decade, Zubek was feeling the pressure. There was grumbling at the Defence Research Board that his research was not making any notable advances in knowledge and that its quality was questionable. By 1971, Zubek was pleading for continued support, arguing that his program uniquely required subjects to live in the lab for prolonged periods of time, which "adds considerably to the defence applicability of our results." He managed to get extensions of his grants until March 1974, but no further prospects were on the horizon. For the first time since 1959, the research professor faced the prospect of having no research dollars.

Accusations of torture

Even more trouble was brewing for Zubek overseas. On August 9, 1971, Britain passed legislation allowing for internment without trial in Ulster. That morning at 4:30 a.m., police arrested 342 people. Twelve of the detainees were transferred to a special centre where they were subjected to in-depth interrogation. Among the techniques used to soften them up for questioning were hooding and loose-fitting boiler suits, bombardment with white noise, forced wall-standing, a bread-and-water diet, and sleep deprivation.


DAVID PORTIGAL AND CO., COURTESY OF UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA ARCHIVES

The techniques led to accusations of torture, triggering two official inquiries. The result of the second inquiry was known as the Parker Report of 1972. The appointed committee noted that similar interrogation measures had played an important part in counter-insurgency operations in Palestine, Malaya, Kenya, Cyprus, and other places. The majority report accepted the techniques in exceptional circumstances, but a minority opinion by Lord Gardiner said they were not morally justified. Referring to sensory isolation, Gardiner added: "There is a considerable bibliography of experiments in this field, particularly in Canada."

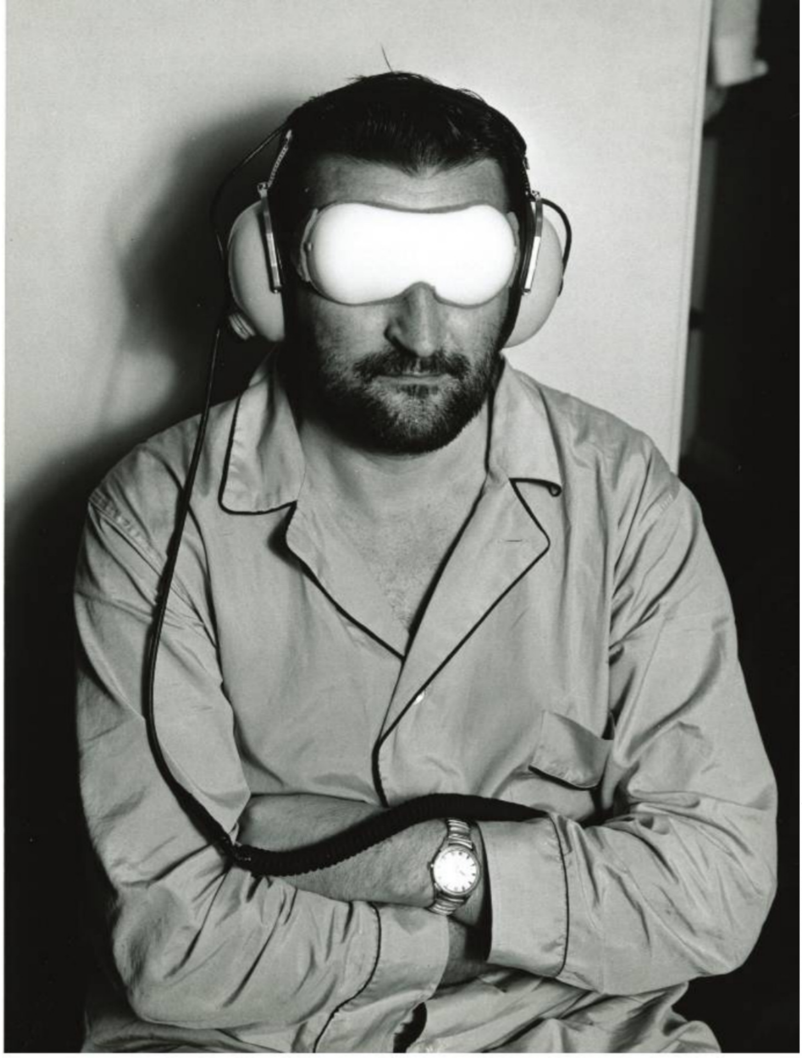
That passing reference immediately caught the attention of Canadian reporters, who lost no time tracking down John Zubek for his reaction. "There have been statements that we are involved in brainwashing techniques, and that is not the case at all," Zubek told the media. Zubek stressed that the research he was doing could be applied in many ways, including addressing the practical problems of northern living and confinement in such quarters as bomb shelters, submarines, spacecraft, and prisons.

Significantly, Zubek never denied that the British could well have used his research for interrogation purposes. "Results can be used for wrong purposes, and over this we as scientists have little or no control," he said in an interview. "To be realistic, these techniques for extracting vital information may have their place in certain situations such as times of war." A CBC reporter asked him how he felt about people taking his principles and applying them to develop such things as brainwashing techniques. Zubek's response: "I can say that in certain circumstances, for example during the war, that it would be extremely important to get certain types of information down there. There's a time and place. What bothers me about the cases in Northern Ireland is that these are non-convicted individuals on whom these techniques have been employed."

"RESULTS CAN BE USED FOR WRONG PURPOSES AND OVER THIS WE AS SCIENTISTS HAVE LITTLE OR NO CONTROL."

On campus, student activists denounced the use of university facilities and researchers for defence-related research. More than a hundred students attended a meeting in November 1972 to discuss the University of Manitoba's connection to interrogation techniques used in Ulster. Zubek refused an invitation to attend, but he always patiently explained to interviewers that he felt his work involved basic research that wasn't intended to further war-related aims. Peter Suedfeld, a close colleague and fellow sensory isolation researcher, felt the criticisms directed against Zubek were unfair, since he wasn't even studying aspects of attitude change.

"He was very sensitive to how he was being treated," Suedfeld said in an interview. "It really upset him." But as an avowed world authority on sensory isolation, Zubek



DAVID PORTIGAL AND CO., COURTESY OF UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA ARCHIVES

Above: Zubek, circa 1959–1960, after spending nearly fifteen days in the isolation dome. He is wearing translucent goggles and has been listening to "white noise" for the duration of his stay. A note on the back of the photo points out he shouldn't be wearing a watch and asks the photographer to "blot it out" in the reproduction.

was seen as a spokesman for all its aspects. The criticisms continued throughout 1973 as student groups never forgot the Ulster incident. Any time torture was raised as an issue, Zubek would get calls from media.

Zubek's health began to suffer under the pressure of constant criticism and the potential loss of his research funds. Outwardly confident, demanding, and rigorous, he was notoriously thin-skinned when it came to conflict and criticism. Documents in his archives show that a 1961 interdepartmental spat with two other professors was forcing him "to consider seriously my departure from this university." At the time, his doctor told him to take several months off.

He took on a haggard look and became withdrawn. He told one friend he thought his phone was being tapped. "We realized that he was in a very bad state and we tried to get him out of it," Dr. Al Pressey, a close friend, said in 1981. "The lack of university support and demonstrations were a major factor that contributed to his depression." Colleagues said he was taking heavy doses of antidepressants and was disoriented at times.

By the beginning of April 1974 his research dollars had vanished, and he never filed a final report for the Defence Research Board. On April 27, he resigned from the board of the Canadian Psychological Association, citing poor health. He disappeared during the evening of August 17 and was never seen alive again. Some of his colleagues thought he may have become disoriented and wandered into the river, while others believed it to be suicide.

What did he know?

How much did John Zubek know about who was funding him and how his research was used? No single piece of evidence links Zubek directly to the CIA, though the full list of researchers and institutions who were covertly funded has never been made public. Zubek received the bulk of his funds from the Defence Research Board, which freely shared all its information with British and American intelligence agencies. Omond Solandt, founding chairman of the board who served until 1957, said CIA representatives were "free to attend Defence Research Board staff and committee meetings where defence research programs were discussed."

Zubek served as a member of its Human Resources Scientific Advisory Committee from 1958 to 1964. He was also chair of its Human Engineering and Psychophysiology subcommittee and knew that the board needed defence-related research. When the Ulster torture controversy erupted, Zubek was quick to point out that his work was merely basic research.

"The fact that these results may have been misused overseas, I seriously don't think should affect the future support of this program," he said. But in his 1986 review of Dr. Ewen Cameron's psychic driving work, former Halifax MP George Cooper made the Defence Research Board's mandate clear: "The DRB was not to conduct basic scientific research, but rather applied research."

Through work on the board and in other forums, Zubek kept contact with Hebb, who originally created the sensory isolation field at the prompting of Anglo-American agencies. Though Hebb's exact knowledge of CIA involvement has also been disputed, there is evidence he had several meetings with interested U.S. research agencies over the years and received a CIA security clearance as late as April 10, 1964.

Zubek dedicated his 1969 book to Hebb and associates, while Hebb wrote a heartfelt obituary of Zubek in the journal *Canadian Psychologist*, calling him the recognized authority in the field of sensory deprivation. Interestingly, when Zubek came under fire for his research, he stated that he was not directly involved in Hebb's earliest work, even though handwritten notes in his archives clearly show that he was.

An entire contingent of psychologists, however, considers Zubek's work to be ethical, and they reject any implication it might be connected with torture. Steven Kennedy, formerly with the American Psychological Association, argues that the Ulster interrogation methods were very different from sensory deprivation research, with the partial exception of continuous noise and masking of normal sight. He says it's far-fetched to connect the techniques to sensory isolation research and says most of the abusive procedures used in interrogation have figured in the arsenal of jailers and torturers throughout history.

But that is not a universal view, even among interrogators. Detective Superintendent Colin Sturgeon of the Northern Ireland police service, in a visit to Harvard Law School in 2005, cited sensory deprivation as one of the techniques used in the region's recent past. "Although these techniques proved quite successful in gaining intelligence, they also alienated a vast proportion of the population," he said.

Recently released U.S. documents reveal the ongoing use of such techniques. A top-secret CIA report from 2004 says measures such as hooding, isolation, white noise, and cramped confinement "are designed to psychologically 'dislocate' the detainee, maximize his feeling of vulnerability and helplessness, and reduce or eliminate his will to resist our efforts to obtain critical information."

The combination of fewer available research dollars and the controversies of the 1970s led to a widespread abandonment of sensory deprivation and isolation research. It was reborn somewhat later with a more palatable name: restricted environmental stimulation technique, or REST. It argues that people can actually benefit from the lessening or elimination of sensory stimulation, much in the same way they can by sleeping or resting in bed. Peter Suedfeld's research in this area argues that it can also be an effective treatment in habit modification, such as getting people to stop smoking.

Sensory isolation's modern legacy

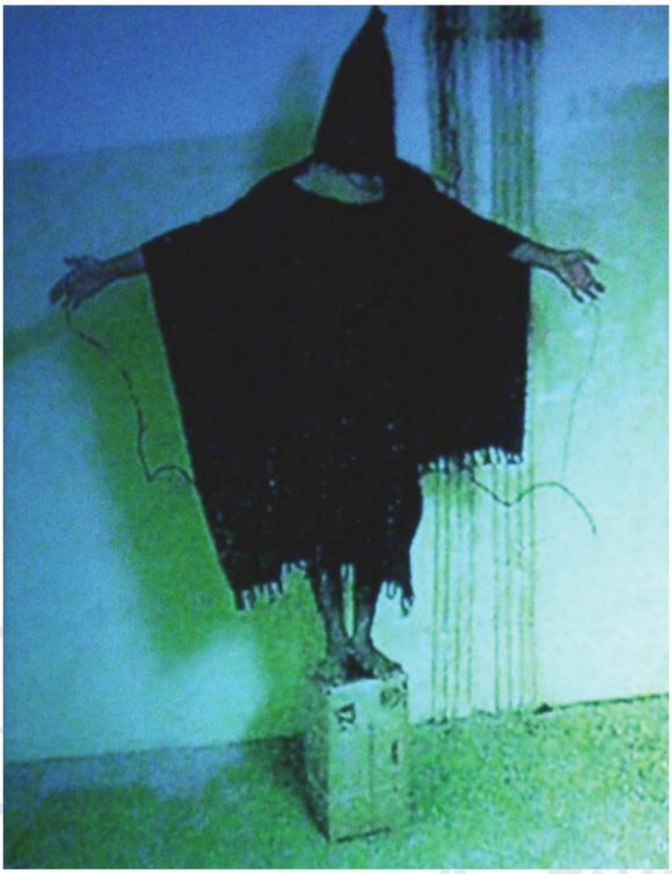
For American historian Alfred McCoy, the infamous photo of a hooded Iraqi standing on a box with arms extended and wires attached to his hands in Abu Ghraib prison is a summary of U.S. research methods over the years. The hood is an outgrowth of sensory deprivation research, while the extended arms are a technique the CIA has developed to convince prisoners they are inflicting pain on themselves. Both are part of a "no-touch torture" paradigm that leaves no overt wounds or scars but can terrorize nonetheless and soften up inmates for questioning.

McCoy traces a clear historical path from the mind control experiments that began in the 1950s, to the KUBARK interrogation manual of 1963, to an updated Honduras interrogation training manual of 1983, to commander Ricardo Sanchez's approval of specific techniques for interrogation in Iraq in 2003. All of these included, among other measures, isolation.

Nor is Canada oblivious to such measures. In a declassified memo from the Department of Foreign Affairs, a narrative is provided of the techniques used to prepare prisoner Omar Khadr for a visit with Canadian representative Jim Gould in Guantanamo Bay naval station in 2004:

> *In an effort to make him more amenable and willing to talk, (name deleted) has placed Umar on the 'frequent flyer program' for the three weeks before Mr. Gould's visit. Umar has not been permitted more than three hours in any one location. At three-hour intervals he is moved to another cell block, thus denying him uninterrupted sleep and a continued change of neighbours. He will soon be placed in isolation for up to three weeks and then he will be interviewed again.*

In the end, when confronted by the possibility that his research was being applied to prisoner interrogation, John Zubek threw up his hands and said he couldn't be held responsible. It's a view shared by many other academics who feel they can't be choosy when deciding to accept scarce research dollars.



CANADIAN PRESS

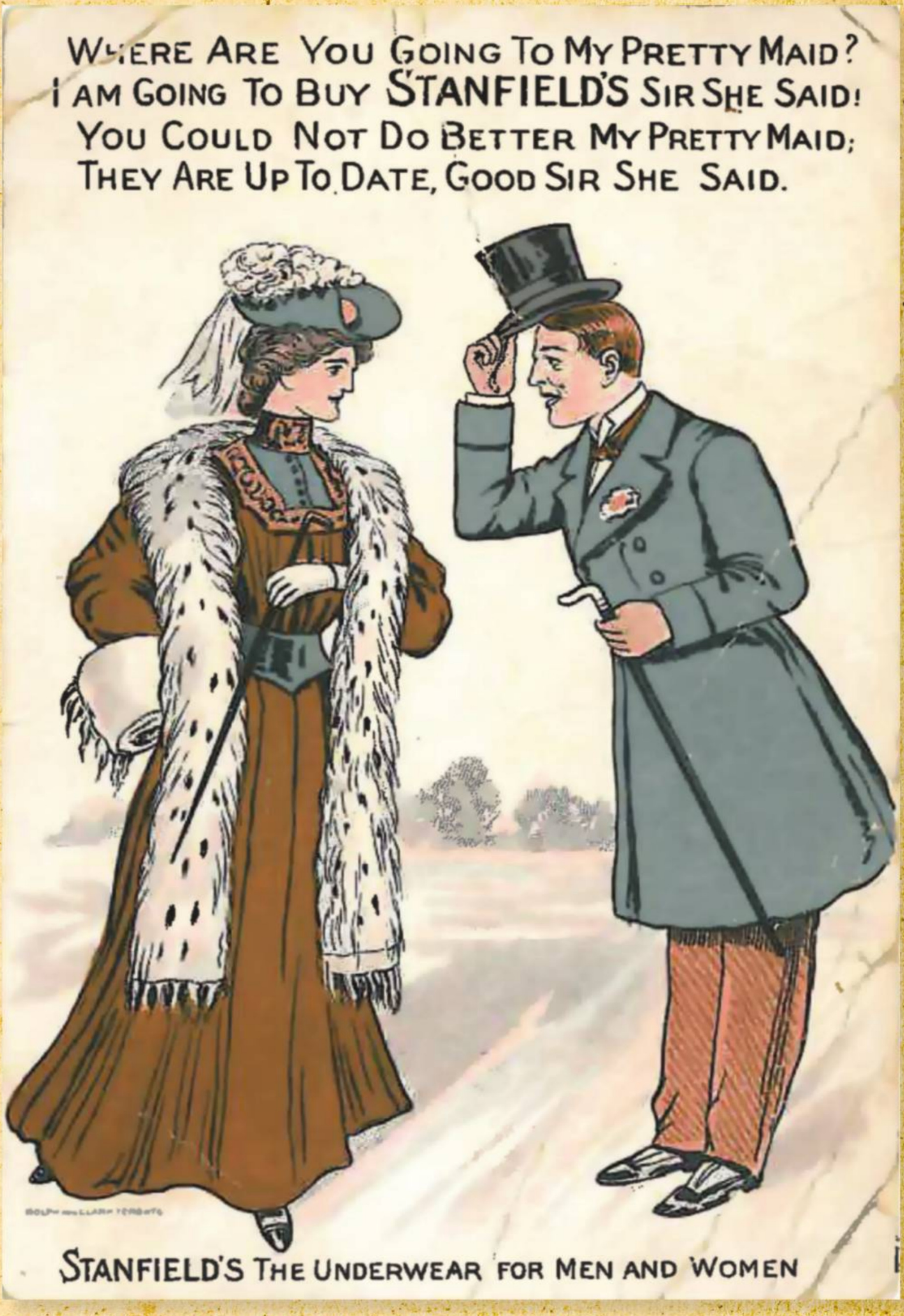
Above: **The hooding of prisoners is seen by some as an outgrowth of sensory deprivation research. This hooded Iraqi became a symbol for abuses at the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq in 2004.**

But cognitive expert Timothy Shallice has a different view. In the wake of the Ulster interrogation scandal in 1972, he wrote: "In the present social system of research, research workers do not have to provide any public and debatable justification of the likely social consequences of their work." While the Ulster methods were produced by a conscious use of available scientific knowledge, he added: "Not surprisingly, psychologists, by investigating the nature of brainwashing, have improved it."

Shallice he provided an amazingly prescient analysis of how the future might unfold: "As the lack of clearly visible after-effects makes allegations of the use of such techniques much more difficult to substantiate than for physical tortures, there may well be an increasing use of such techniques in the future."

The sensory deprivation laboratory at the University of Manitoba was never used after Zubek's death. The research came to an abrupt end. But the legacy of that research survives, in ways that John Zubek might never have imagined.

To view more photos and listen to a podcast, go to CanadasHistory.ca.



WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO MY PRETTY MAID?
I AM GOING TO BUY STANFIELD'S SIR SHE SAID!
YOU COULD NOT DO BETTER MY PRETTY MAID;
THEY ARE UP TO DATE, GOOD SIR SHE SAID.

STANFIELD'S THE UNDERWEAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN

COURTESY OF THE THOMAS H. PRITCHARD COLLECTION

Yesterday's Email

It was cheap, it was pretty, and it was fast — for its time. Little wonder the humble postcard was so popular in its day. by Barbara Pritchard Fear

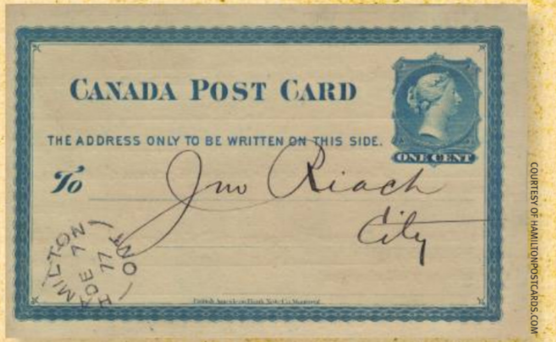
In an age of instant messaging, a handwritten postcard delivered to your door stands out as a quaint but welcome reminder of another time. It wasn't so long ago when sending postcards was part of almost everyone's vacation routine. And there was a time when the postcard ruled as the preferred method of communication. In fact, Canada has had a long love affair with the postcard.

The pioneer era for postcards in Canada was ushered in on June 1, 1871, when the Canadian Postal Service issued its first postal stationery card. Pre-stamped with a profile of Queen Victoria, it was otherwise pictureless, sold for one cent, and could be delivered anywhere in the Dominion. The address was written on one side; the other side was used primarily for messages of a business nature, such as an advertisement or confirmation of an order or delivery date. Canada was the first country outside of Europe to issue postcards.

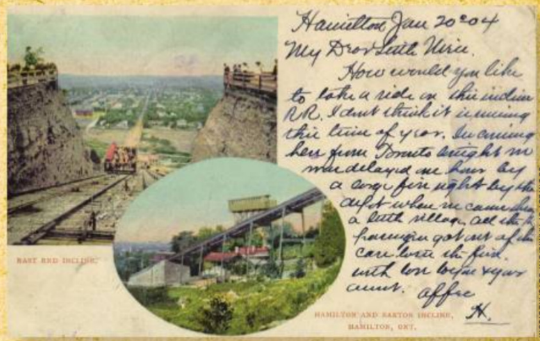
Until the 1890s, only the Canadian post office could produce and sell postcards. In 1897, an amendment to the Post Act allowed private companies to create picture postcards. This led to an explosion of private mailing cards with sketches, photo vignettes, and business logos appearing on the reverse, leaving minimal space for a message. Some senders completely wrote over the images.

Post office regulations initially did not allow for a message to be on the same side as the address. In Canada, this rule was changed in 1903 and the divided-back postcard came into being. This is the same basic format that exists today. The divided back gave correspondents the space to write of family matters, social events, health concerns, community activities, and celebrations. Today, these messages from the past provide insight into a bygone way of life.

The divided-back format ushered in an era in which deltiology (postcard collecting) surpassed stamp collecting as a worldwide addiction. In 1900, Canadians sent about 27,000 postcards. By 1913, that number had shot up to sixty million postcards sent by a population of 7.6 million people. (The post office actually kept track of those things then.)

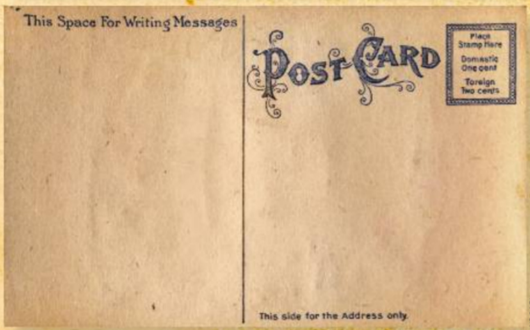


COURTESY OF HAMILTONPOSTCARDS.COM

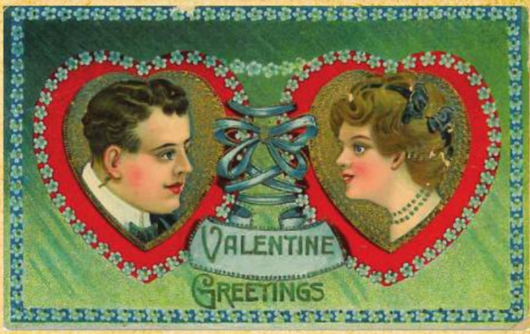


Hamilton Jan 20th 04
My Dear Little Marie
How would you like
to take a ride on this incline
RR. I don't think it is running
this time of year. We coming
here from Toronto tonight we
were delayed one hour by
a large fire right by the
depot when we came thru
a little village, all the
passengers got out of the
cars to see the fire.
with love to you & your
aunt. affec
H.

COURTESY OF HAMILTONPOSTCARDS.COM


This Space For Writing Messages
POST CARD
Place Stamp Here
Domestic One cent
Foreign Two cents
This side for the Address only.

ISTOCK



COURTESY OF THE THOMAS H. PRITCHARD COLLECTION

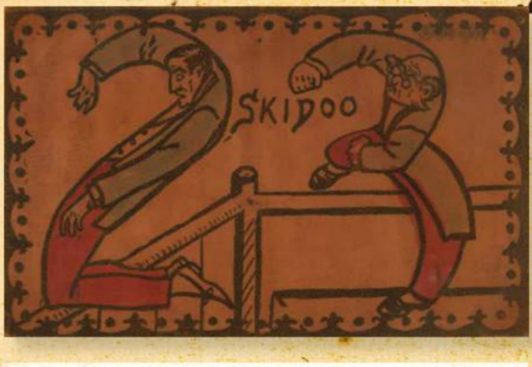
Opposite page: **An advertising postcard from the turn of the twentieth century.**

Upper left: An 1877 postal stationary card with a Hamilton, Ontario, postmark.

Upper right: A 1904 private mailing card with writing squeezed onto the picture side.

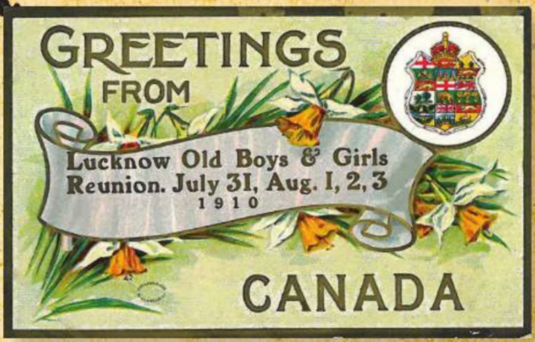
Lower left: **The divided back introduced in 1903 allowed messages to be written on the address side of postcards.**

Lower right: **An ornate coloured Valentine from the golden age of postcards.**



COURTESY OF THE THOMAS H. PRITCHARD COLLECTION

Upper left: A leather postcard from the turn of the twentieth century featuring the then-popular phrase "23 skidoo," which meant to skedaddle, or leave quickly.



COURTESY OF THE THOMAS H. PRITCHARD COLLECTION

Upper right: Postcards often marked events, such as this 1910 reunion.

View from Monkey Mountain, Port Hope, Ont.

COURTESY OF THE THOMAS H. PRITCHARD COLLECTION

Lower left: An example of a white-bordered photo card, date unknown.

AAA
Satellite Motel
Galt, Ontario
CAA

COURTESY OF ROADSIDE PICTURES

Lower right: This motel card from the 1970s is typical of the kind sent by people on holiday.

Postcards remained popular long after their heyday.

The reverse of the divided-back postcard could now display fine art (with less likelihood of a message being scribbled over it) and permitted a high standard of professional scenic photography. This attracted discriminating buyers and international collectors, creating a demand that publishers in Continental Europe and Great Britain were hard-pressed to fulfill. British companies commissioned Canadian photographers, whose work was then sent to Germany to be lithographed and hand-tinted. The finished products were returned to Canada as postcards. Tragically, the practice of using toxic lead paint to add colour to the black-and-white photos came to an end after many of the mostly women workers on the assembly lines fell ill.

The golden age of postcards ended with the outbreak of World War I. The high-quality art cards being produced in Germany became expensive, then impossible to import. This situation, combined with an increase in the cost of ink, resulted in the production of cheaper-quality art cards. Cards with white borders started appearing because they took less skill to print and they also saved on ink.

As art cards grew more scarce, photo cards gained in popularity. The subjects included fashionable family portraits that are today deeply treasured by the descendants of the people in the photographs. Many unknown but talented Canadian photographers documented settlements, architecture, activities, and historic scenes for postcards, creating an authentic pictorial record of Canada in the early twentieth century.

The quality of photo cards gradually improved. Linen-type paper stock, which resulted in brighter colours, started appearing in the early 1930s. So-called chrome postcards — which used a modern colour process invented by the Eastman Kodak Co. — came into being in the United States in 1939 but did not become widespread until after the Second World War.

Postcards remain popular even in today's era of instant communication. Many people still send them and postcard collecting is a lively pastime. Serious collectors pay hundreds of dollars for vintage postcards featuring exquisite artwork, vivid colour, and superior reproduction. Meanwhile, historians value them for their scenes of turn-of-the-century cities and towns.

Postcard treasures can be found among the collections of antique shops and used bookstores. They bear the names of Canadian publishers such as Toronto's Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Nerlich & Co., Rumsey & Co., as well as F.H. Leslie of Niagara Falls, Ontario, and Stedman Bros. Ltd. of Brantford, Ontario, and Toronto.

As a record of social history, it seems that the postcard has the kind of lasting value that is unlikely to be replaced by the ephemeral email of today.

Send us your favourite postcards. Go to CanadasHistory.ca.

aeroplan
BIN
Aeroplan Number
Code
627421
123 456 789
5
Canada's National History Society

GREAT MOMENT IN CANADIAN AVIATION
1930: J. Errol Boyd becomes first Canadian to fly across the Atlantic

Have Aeroplan points you're not using? Donate them to the History Society!

Have Aeroplan points that you're not sure what to do with? Here's how you can put them to good use! **Donate some or all of your Aeroplan points to Canada's National History Society.** We'll use the donated points to fly our Governor General's Award winning teachers to Ottawa!

The points will be deducted from your account by Sept. 30, 2010.

Visit www.CanadasHistory.ca click on the Aeroplan logo and download the form. Return the signed form to Linda Onofreychuk in the Development office:
By mail: Bryce Hall, Main Floor, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 2E9
By Fax: 1-204-988-9309
For more information, call Linda Onofreychuk at 1-866-952-3444 ext.210

Help fly the History Society to new heights! Donate today!

CANADA'S HISTORY

Tying the knot

Toronto historian explores the changing face of marriage.

Ideas about marriage have changed radically since this Montreal wedding party was photographed in 1894.

MCCORD MUSEUM

Reading one of the appeal court decisions that opened the way for same-sex marriage in Canada, I was struck by how much the legal text was driven by history.

The 2003 judgment considered the transformation of marriage: by the changed standing of divorce; by women's new roles; by the eclipsing of the church by the state in setting most rules of marriage. Terms of marriage, once decreed by church, community, and family patriarchs, are now shaped mostly by the wishes of marriage partners. The judges' conclusion? The 150-year-old common-law rule that marriage was "the union of one man and one woman" was ripe for judicial review.

When high courts are declaring that "marriage is not a static institution within any society," is this the perfect moment for Toronto historian Elizabeth Abbott to offer the world a thoughtful, readable history of marriage?

"There's no bad moment to write about marriage," Abbott said recently over lunch at her favourite vegetarian café in Toronto's Riverdale neighbourhood. "I wish I had a book like this when I was younger."

That younger Abbott was a scholar in Montreal, studying "parliamentary reporting in nineteenth-century Canada, in fact." Then things happened. She found it hard to go on writing books "no one read."

Her own marriages began and ended. And after a life-threatening car accident, she says she wanted to change her life. Abbott lived in the Caribbean. She got into journalism. Then she concluded: "Canada was my place; I was going to work here."

Returning to her Toronto birthplace in the 1990s, Abbott became dean of women at Toronto's Trinity College and launched into her "historical relationship trilogy" — first, *A History of Celibacy*; then, *A History of Mistresses*. Each was widely translated, sold well around the world, and established Abbott's method, one that draws on both her historical training and her journalism apprenticeship. In 2004 she left the university. In 2010 came *A History of Marriage*.

Today, scholarship on the history of relationships is vast. "I am able to do the work that I do because of the scholarship that there is," Abbott says. "I know my way around it. I know where the fights are, who is doing good work, and who is not. I just work hard, and I read a huge amount."

But she no longer aspires to write the prose of scholarship. “A lot of scholarship is badly written. There used to be the idea of the muse of history, that it was an art. But the muse is not served by being as boring as possible. And academic style makes things less accurate. If everything is in passive voice, you can’t see who did what.” She concludes with a credo: “I am a writer who happens to have historical training.”

Her subject is not just marriage’s past. Half of the book explores its stormy present and uncertain future.

Not that it is short on history. Abbott evokes Catherine Paulo, shipped to New France to be a habitant’s bride; the arranged marriage of young medical scholar Felix Platter in Switzerland in the 1550s; the couple in Jan van Eyck’s masterpiece *The Arnolfini Portrait*; Reverend Theophilus Packard’s fury at his wife’s blossoming career as a nineteenth-century preacher; and the tribulations of the interracial Lovings of Virginia in the 1960s.

Through these lives and more — many of them Canadian — Abbott explores the endless changes and perpetual themes of marriage: family structures, domestic economy, love, sex, and children, as well as power, violence, and marital breakdown.

Then she dances through the minefields of the modern marital debate. Abbott chose not to write about her own marital history.

However, she found that many readers told her they “related to the text on the most intimate levels.” When the subject is marriage and family, few people are indifferent spectators.

Abbott’s conclusions about marriage’s prospects are mostly upbeat. Considering the history she has covered, she values the decline in coerced unhappy marriages, the growing flexibility of marriage, and women’s escape from domestic drudgery and death in childbirth.

“I am for marriages that … satisfy, comfort, and provide care for their inhabitants,” she writes, and she believes many such marriages exist today. “But I do not believe that marriage is the right way for everyone.”

“Educate!” she tells me. “Sure, the girl who gets pregnant and married at seventeen is very likely to divorce. But the woman who gets an education, who forms a relationship and has children later, she is very unlikely to divorce.”

Abbott says, “with the economic slowdown, men and women are unemployed, and their benefits are running out. And are we surprised to see domestic violence spiking upwards? That is the history of marriage, that it is linked to everything.”

Hours after we met, Elizabeth Abbott became a grandmother. Will a history of childhood become her next book?

“No,” she said firmly, “I have seven other books I have to write.”

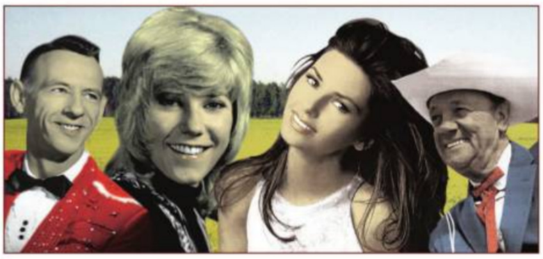
Christopher Moore comments in every issue of *Canada’s History*. You can learn more about Abbott at ElizabethAbbott.ca.

Canada’s History Online

Visit CanadasHistory.ca for interactive features, and exclusive web content.

Online Exclusive

AVAILABLE ONLINE IN SEPTEMBER



Celebrating Canadian Country Music

In honour of Canadian Country Music Month, Canada’s History online explores the country’s rich legacy of country music. From groundbreaking pioneers like Hank Snow and Wilf Carter, to modern superstars like Shania Twain.

Join us on an audio history of tunes with a twang.

History 2.0

Podcasts Enjoy audio content online or download and listen on the go.

Blogs Follow the discussion. Keep in touch. Get the inside scoop.

Videos Watch history news, interviews, and more.

Hey Mac... Or it is Mc?

Different spellings of surnames confuse search for ancestors. by Paul Jones

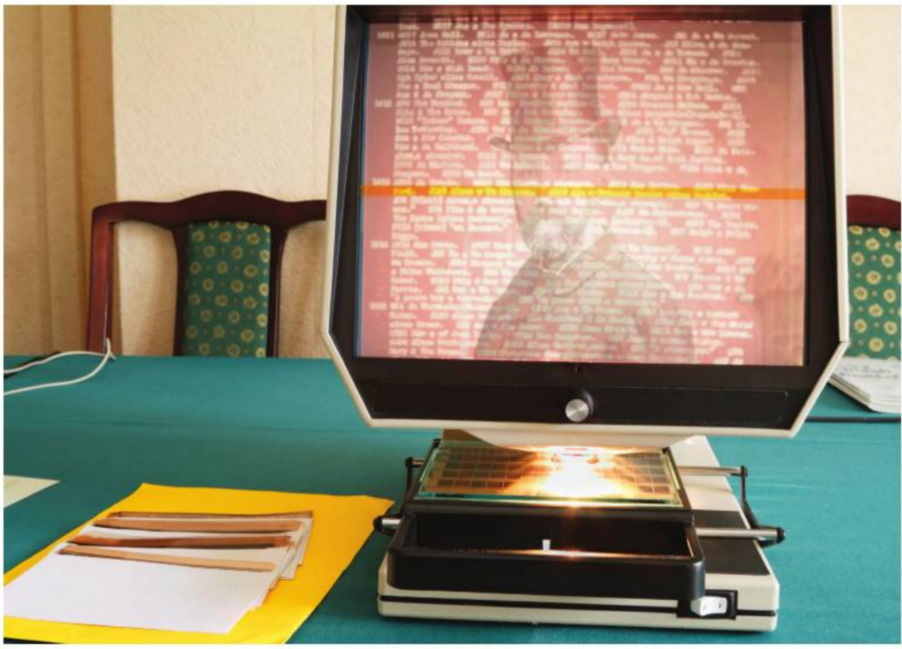
Maybe your ancestors were different, but many of mine couldn't spell OK if you spotted them the O. The only version of their names they consistently recognized was a handwritten X. And who knows whether the vicar or part-time clerk could fathom their thick West Country brogues when recording names in the parish register or the census roll.

So when someone tells you, "Our people always spelled their name such-and-such," the justifiable response is "hogwash."

Even the literate didn't pay much attention to the "correct" form of names in a less bureaucratic age. In his droll biography of Shakespeare, Bill Bryson remarks that each of the playwright's surviving signatures is spelled differently. (Bryson adds, "Curiously, one spelling he didn't use was the one now universally attached to his name.")

As just one example of the mutability of surnames, author and genealogist Michael O'Laughlin reports fourteen variations of MacAuley. I found another three in the Toronto phone book. O'Laughlin also explodes another cherished myth: "If the prefix is 'Mc,' they're Irish. If it's 'Mac,' they're Scottish." He concludes from the evidence, "there is no difference between Mac, Mc, and M'. You cannot say one form is Scottish and one is Irish."

Still, name changes arising from illiteracy, a disregard for spelling, or writing errors can often be detected if they're predictably phonetic. So if you're searching in archives, consider all the likely variants before you start. A good place to look for suggestions is the "Glossary of Surname Meanings and Origins" at About.com. Here you may find not only variations on your surname, but also links to websites, user forums, and mailing lists dealing with the name. (When doing your research, be sure to keep a record of the variants you've checked; a year from now you'll never remember.)


ISTOCK

If you're lucky enough to be searching in indexed online records, most genealogy data companies provide the option of a "Soundex" search. To cite Wiktionary, a Soundex is a "phonetic algorithm for indexing names by their English pronunciation, based on the most probably significant consonants, so that a search for a misspelled name may find the desired one." As an example, I don't need to worry that Jones was recorded as Joanes, Johns, Johnes, or Jons, all of which have the same Soundex code and will automatically come up in the search. (You must perform separate searches for variants with a different Soundex code. To check Soundex codes, use this handy online tool: http://www.progenealogists.com/soundex.htm.)

Much more difficult to discover are the significant name changes arising from assimilation into an English-speaking country, marriage or remarriage, illegitimacy, informal adoption, or a deliberate effort to conceal one's identity. Let's look at a few strategies for uncovering these.

Search for families of similar composition: A friend was curious about the origins of his grandfather John Mount of Winnipeg. It turned out that young John had led a Dickensian life. By early adulthood he had been enumerated in three censuses with as many different surnames.

Born John White, he adopted his German-born stepfather's surname, Berg, when his mother remarried. Then, when Mr. Berg decided to anglicize his name, young John acquired his third and final surname (German "berg" = English "mount"). How was this case solved? In instances like this, the easiest way may be to ignore the surname altogether and see if you can find family groupings that are otherwise similar in composition, for example similar given names, gender, relative ages, relationships to one another, and any other information the database supplies, such as places of birth.

Search for siblings: Here's a common problem. You have no idea of your great-grandmother's maiden name. No documents or family stories have survived. Her death records are not much help and you can't find her marriage. In such dead-end cases with a single ancestor, always consider researching the siblings, in this case any sisters. Did they leave obituaries or wills that might give you invaluable information about their family origins generally, and their shared maiden name in particular?

Construct a timeline: A friend fretted for decades as to why her grandfather, Moses Levine, had maintained a lifelong silence about his "obviously Jewish" heritage. A fair question, until a timeline was prepared on every similar-looking name in all published U.S. and Canadian censuses between 1860 and 1930.

Everyone was accounted for throughout the period or ruled out on some point of fact except two people: the ancestor Moses Levine, who appeared seemingly out of nowhere on the prairies in the mid-1880s, and a fellow of French-Canadian parentage in upstate New York who disappeared from the documentary record in the early 1880s. Young Moise Lavigne was no more Jewish than the Pope. Subsequent research has strengthened the case that he became Moses Levine.

You'll need good luck, though, if you have ancestors who adopted entirely new names to make a break with their former lives. Still, there's one class of people who regularly do so and are exceedingly well documented: performers. How many of the following can you match with their stage names? Gladys Marie Smith. Monte Halparin. Michael A. Fox (yes, "A"). David Henry Thomsett. Louis Weingarten.

Clearly they did not believe that a rose by any other name is as sweet. For the answers, go to CanadasHistory.ca.

Paul Jones, a former publisher, is a writer, consultant and avid genealogical researcher and volunteer.

AWARD-WINNING ADVENTURES

For over 20 years, Adventure Canada has been offering comfortable land and small-ship expeditions for mature travellers to the far reaches of Canada and the world. Join our top-notch lecturers, authors, musicians and scientists aboard one of our award-winning adventures and experience some of the the world's best art, culture, landscapes and wildlife.

Smith Sound, Nunavut © Clayton Anderson, 2008

Devon Island, Nunavut © Robert Poulton 2009

"The whole trip was excellent. I loved every minute of it. The excellence of the resource staff: personable, knowledgeable and fun! I loved the interaction with the people of Clyde River and was very moved by my experiences there. Long may I be able to travel with Adventure Canada!"

Beth – Baffin Explorer 2008

Torngat National Park, Labrador © Andrew Stewart, 2009

West Greenland © Robert Poulton, 2009

Save up to 25% on select departures in 2010, call us for details.

Arctic Quest – July 23
Into the Northwest Passage – August 14
Greenland & Labrador – September 12
Martime Explorer – September 25
Ecuador & Galapagos – October 21
Antarctica – November 21

2009 ADVENTURE BEST ADVENTURE TRAVEL COMPANIES (ON EARTH)
Nunavut Tourism Excellence Award 2008
Cruise Newfoundland & Labrador Winner of the Cruise Vision Award
20 YEARS Since 1988 ADVENTURE CANADA .COM

WWW.ADVENTURECANADA.COM - 1-800-363-7566
NORTHWEST PASSAGE · NEWFOUNDLAND · ANTARCTICA · GALAPAGOS
Adventure Canada, 14 Front St. S., Mississauga, ON L5H 2C4 ONT Reg # 0400 1400

TINA LOO

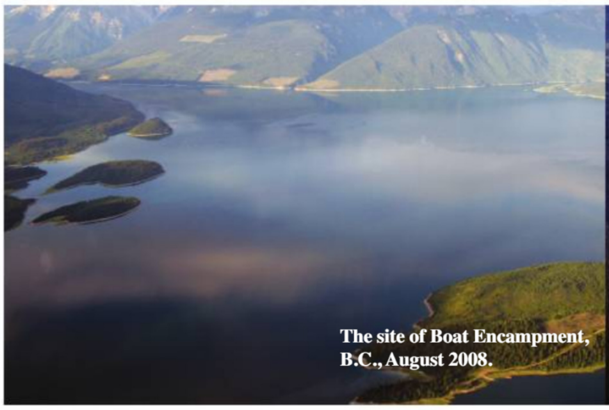
Of windmills and aerial views

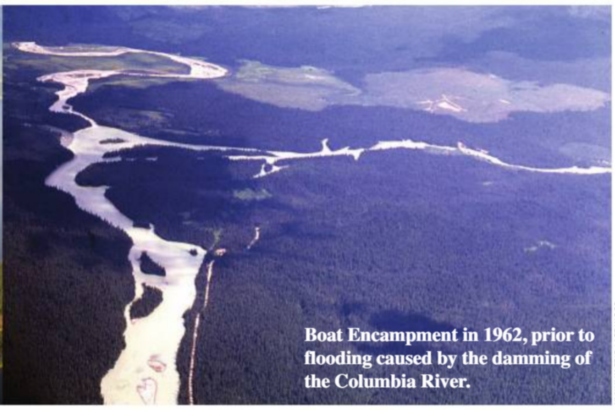
A modern-day Don Quixote is on a quest to show how the Columbia River has changed since the sixties.

Don Quixote wears blue jeans — or so I discovered when I met him earlier this year.

And he doesn't call himself Quixote, by the way (no one can spell it). Instead, he's a Layman — William D. — and for the last twenty-five years he's devoted his energies to chronicling the history of the great river of the West, the Columbia.

In the few hours we recently spent together, he shared his enthusiasm and his latest project with me — I also have an interest in the river. At first, as I listened, I began to feel more and more like Sancho Panza, seeing only windmills where the Don — er, Bill — saw giants.


The site of Boat Encampment, B.C., August 2008.


Boat Encampment in 1962, prior to flooding caused by the damming of the Columbia River.

COURTESY BILL WAYMAN

But just as the Man of La Mancha taught us much about what it means to be human, I came to appreciate how Bill Layman and his work on the Canadian Columbia speaks volumes about the importance of place and memory in modern life.

For the past two years, Layman has been following the flight patterns of a dead man — former fire chief T.A. Weaver. In the summer of 1962, "the Chief," an amateur photographer and flying enthusiast, took to the air, travelling the length of the Columbia River. His goal was to document the river — including its remaining wild reaches in Canada — in light of its imminent remaking, thanks to the Columbia River Treaty that was signed just the year before.

The treaty, which resulted in storage dams that would increase the generating power of American hydro dams downstream, flooded farmland in B.C. and changed the landscape and ecosystem of one of North America's largest river basins.

If the hundreds of Kodachromes Weaver took captured the river, they also captivated Layman when he first saw them in 2006. With the support of the Wenatchee Valley Museum and Cultural Center, he re-enacted the 1962 flight, photographing a much-changed river from the same vantage points Weaver had used nearly half a century earlier. The result is *The Canadian Columbia: Aerial Views of a River's Remaking*, a book he'll publish later this year.

Paging through the paired photographs and accompanying survey maps detailing what was on the ground during Weaver's time is likely to be a moment suffused with sepia for those who live with the river.

People less familiar with the Columbia and its history might not immediately appreciate how the river basin was transformed thanks to the treaty dams; they might not see the scale of the changes that motivated Layman to embark on this impossibly complex project. Instead, what will strike them right away is his passion and commitment.

The expense, time, and attention to detail that went into *The Canadian Columbia* is mindboggling. None of Weaver's 300-plus 35mm slides were labelled with a location, never mind any coordinates.

Layman knew Weaver flew along the river, but not his exact flight pattern. Land-based repeat photography is hard enough. If moving left or right a few metres can result in an entirely different perspective, imagine how difficult it is to reproduce aerial photographs, where altitude has to be taken into account as well and the picture snapped while hurtling through the air at high speeds. And then there was the small matter of matching the photographs with maps that were made from the late-1940s to the late-1950s as part of the comprehensive survey of the Columbia Basin undertaken by Canada and the United States.

In the end, what we have seems as much a monument to determination as it is to obsession. As Layman himself admits, the Columbia is his passion — and it's also his affliction!

And yet, there's something powerful in these pages, something familiar, even if the landscapes aren't.

To see Boat Encampment, B.C., in 1962, for instance, is to see it in much the same way David Thompson and his men did when they spent the winter of 1810 building watercraft to take them down the Columbia; it's to imagine the joy and relief of the men from Fort Vancouver and Jasper House, and perhaps to hear their voices raised in song when their fur brigades met.

Put that 1962 photo next to the one taken in 2008 and you come to appreciate a very different manifestation of human power: the megaproject. Boat Encampment was drowned by the Kinbasket reservoir, created when Mica, one of the three Columbia River Treaty dams, was completed in 1973.

The same waters that obliterated the past now hide the damage. For all the more recent arrivals and visitors to the area know, Kinbasket "Lake," as it's commonly called, has been there forever. Set side by side, these photos communicate both the enormity of the changes that define modern life and the amnesia that comes along with them.

For me, what's most affecting about Layman's photos is the transformation they worked in him, rather than the changes in the land they record.

Reflecting on his labours of the past few years, Layman is acutely aware of how the project connected him with Weaver, forging an "aerial kinship" between strangers. It also connected him to all the other people whose lives had been touched by the Columbia's waters, from the fur traders of the nineteenth century to the settlers and adventurers of the twentieth.

"This tardiest explorer," to echo the Stan Rogers song "Northwest Passage," was only the latest in a long line of people to be gathered up by the river's currents.

Although few people will do what Bill Layman has, his motivations resonate deeply, encompassing the human instinct to mark the passage of time and make sense of the changes.

We all do this, whether with pencil marks on the wall, charting the heights of children, or through the yearly class photo. We share Layman's desire to connect: His work makes us think about those special places in our lives that link us to the past and to each other.

In our fragmented and sometimes alienating modern world, such connections and the places that nourish them are all the more important. They tether us to place and time and help us to deal with the maelstrom of change that surrounds us.

In that sense, Bill Layman's affliction is one we all share. We can thank him for showing us his cure.

University of British Columbia historian Tina Loo comments regularly in *Canada's History*. Contact Bill Layman at billotter@nwi.net.

Charge in
and check out our
brand new website!
For podcasts, blogs, videos and more, visit CanadasHistory.ca

The Beaver
CANADA'S HISTORY MAGAZINE
Back issues as far back as the 1950s are still available.
Order now while supplies last.

Extended while supplies last

Order Now! Quantities are Limited!

Back Issues

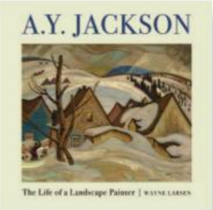
First Issue

Summer 1960

Oct • Nov 2001

CanadasHistory.ca has a complete list of back issues, including the very first issue from October 1920.

ORDER NOW: 1-888-816-0997 or online at CanadasHistory.ca



WELL GROUNDED

A.Y. Jackson: The Life of a Landscape Painter
by Wayne Larsen
Dundurn Press, Toronto, 2009
265 pp., illus., $60 hardcover

A.Y. Jackson was the archetypal Canadian artist. As a founding member of the Group of Seven, he painted Canada from Halifax Harbour to the Skeena River, from the arid hills of southern Alberta to the Barren Lands, in a career that spanned seven decades. Gregarious, gruff, and tough as old boots, he camped on Baffin Island with sleeping bag and groundsheet at the age of eighty-two.

Montreal journalist and artist Wayne Larsen has compiled a comprehensive and carefully researched account of Jackson the artist. Jackson the man remains elusive, however, making for a fact-packed but sometimes stiff biography.

Born in 1882, Jackson grew up alongside the country he loved. His childhood in Montreal was Victorian, right down to the Dickensian trauma of Jackson's bankrupt father abandoning the family in 1891. As a hard-up youngster, Jackson worked as a commercial artist but dreamed of being a painter, eventually making a European pilgrimage to sketch on the French coast and study at the Académie Julian.

Jackson enlisted in the infantry in 1915 and served in the trenches near Ypres before being recruited by Lord Beaverbrook's Canadian War Memorials staff. Returning to Canada, he reconnected with like-minded artists to form the Group of Seven in 1920. Rejecting the dark, dun-coloured Dutch landscapes then considered fashionable — "the houses bulged with cows, old women peeling potatoes and windmills," Jackson scornfully wrote — the Group applied modernism's vivid colours and frank brushwork to defiantly Canadian subjects.

Larsen emphasizes Jackson's dogged dedication. A frugal bachelor, Jackson organized his life around frequent and extensive sketching trips. Committed to making the Group a truly national movement, Jackson sketched on snowshoes in his native Quebec, dodged pack ice in the Davis Strait on the government supply ship the *Beothic*, and hiked far above the timberline in the Rockies. For thirty-six years, Jackson's only home was a monk-like space in the Studio Building in Toronto.

In keeping with the demythologizing trend of recent Group of Seven scholarship, Larsen is cautious about clichés. Yet in Jackson's case, the image of Group members as rugged outdoorsmen happens to be true. Jackson was impervious to cold and snow, Larsen points out, and mosquitoes and black flies only bothered him when they got stuck in his paint.

Other myths require careful handling. Although some conservative critics called the Group the "Hot Mush School" and suggested titles for their landscapes like *Hungarian Goulash* and *Drunkard's Stomach*, Larsen demonstrates that Jackson's stories about the hostile press reaction were often exaggerated. In fact, Jackson — a shrewd propagandist who understood the value of controversy — used pseudonyms to write letters denouncing the Group.

Larsen, who has also written on Tom Thomson and James Wilson Morrice, is himself a painter. He brings an artist's eye to Jackson's works, meticulously analyzing his materials and techniques. Unfortunately, the reproductions of the paintings are sparse, and there is no system for connecting the visuals with the pertinent text.

Since this is the first definitive biography of Jackson, Larsen spends a lot of time on the hard slog of research. He amasses facts and sets out a clear chronology, but leaves little room for larger ideas.

Through anecdotes and excerpts from Jackson's writings, Larsen portrays the public man as good-humoured and outgoing, but the private man remains opaque. Larsen calls Montreal painter Anne Savage "the love of [Jackson's] life," for instance, but their relationship, while close and supportive, peaked with an extremely tentative marriage proposal in Jackson's fiftieth year.

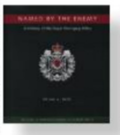
In his long life, the hard-working, productive, and profoundly influential painter seemed to spend most of his time painting or thinking about painting, and consequently *A.Y. Jackson: The Life of a Landscape Artist* has to make do without the scandal, intrigue, and tragedy of so many artist bios.

Reviewed by **Alison Gillmor**, a Winnipeg journalist who writes on art and pop culture.

More Books

Soldiers of the Queen

Soldiers of the Queen: The Canadian Grenadier Guards of Montreal 1859–2009
by William J. Patterson
Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal, 2009
500 pp., illus., $64.95 hardcover



Named by the Enemy: A History of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles
by by Brian A. Reid
Robin Brass Studio, Montreal, 2010
300 pp., illus., $69.95 hardcover

Much of Canada's rich military history has been safeguarded by dedicated staff and historians at the regimental level. Two recent publications continue this tradition.

Soldiers of the Queen: The Canadian Grenadier Guards of Montreal 1859–2009 marks the 150th anniversary of Canada's oldest regiment. Carefully organized by William J. Patterson, the book ranges from the early formation of a volunteer rifle company through the South African War, two World Wars, and the postwar years.

Named by the Enemy: A History of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles by Brian A. Reid covers the story of the Little Black Devils on their 125th anniversary in 2010. The unit received its moniker during the Northwest Rebellion from captured Métis soldiers, who distinguished its members for their dark green uniforms, which contrasted with the NWMP's red coats

Each book presents an excellent collection of war photography and offers a unique view of conflicts that are so often seen through the same worn lenses. Of particular value in both books are detailed maps that guide readers through the various campaigns and conflicts.

But the two books take different paths in recounting the stories of their soldiers. *Soldiers of the Queen*, like the cenotaph on its cover, is a lasting monument that provides a wealth of detail on the inner workings of a combat unit during war as well as a thorough listing of the soldiers who gave their lives as members of the Canadian Grenadier Guards. It is a lasting tribute to their sacrifices.

Named by the Enemy reads as more of a narrative and carefully recounts the exploits of the Little Black Devils within the larger context of the conflicts or wars to which they were summoned. Reid's storytelling moves easily from the highest level of command down to individual units and soldiers.

He also makes the conscious and much-appreciated decision to forgo mentioning individual awards of gallantry, leaving them to be listed in one of the book's appendices. As Reid notes, "there never were enough awards to recognize every act of gallantry." —**J.R.**

The Good Steward:
The Ernest C. Manning Story
by Brian Brennan
Fifth House, Calgary, 2008
256 pp., illus., $24.95 hardcover

Brian Brennan's biography of Ernest Manning, the radio-preacher turned long-time premier of Alberta, is a well-written and informative book that tells the story of a man few people care to learn about.

For Manning, there was no such thing as the separation of church and state. His story is one in which religion, particularly fundamentalist religion, looms large. It's this fact that seems to turn many people off Manning as a subject either for scholarly research or for mere political curiosity.

How interesting can Manning be, the theory goes, if every question regarding his motivation is answered by turning to the Bible and reading the appropriate Psalm?

Brennan, a best-selling author and journalist, tackles this issue head-on in his introduction to *The Good Steward*, pointing out that despite Manning's profound influence on Alberta a definitive biography of the man had not yet been written.

It's been said that the first step to understanding Canada is to study the parts that make up the whole. And to understand Alberta, you need to study men like Manning, whose religious values and moral conservatism helped shaped the province into what it is today.

This book does the trick for anyone searching for a solid biography of the man who ruled Alberta from 1943 to 1968 with

CANADA'S HISTORY TRAVELS

Ride the Rails, Discover the North!

[Book Now!]

Hudson Bay, Buggies & Bears
Sunday October 10, 2010 to Saturday October 16, 2010

Only 4 Spaces Left

7 day, 6 night round trip from Winnipeg to Churchill, Manitoba travelling on board the Via Rail's Hudson Bay train to take part in the annual Polar Bear migration

Price $2545.00 CDN plus GST and PST.
Single supplement $300.

Superior Colours & Heritage Rail Tour
Thursday September 30 to Monday October 4, 2010

Only 4 Spaces Left

5 day, 4 night roundtrip from Toronto travelling on the Ontario Northland's Northlander and VIA Rail's Sudbury-White River trains enjoying both the fall colours and historic experiences of Northern Ontario. See pristine parts of the Canadian Shield from the Rail Diesel Car remote rail service

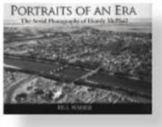
Price $ 895.00 CDN + HST per person based on double occupancy. Single supplement $200

Preferred hotel rate available pre and post night tour at Toronto's Fairmont Royal York hotel located across the street from Toronto's Union Station. Stay includes a special tour of the hotel's historic ballrooms, public spaces and rooftop herb garden.

RAIL TRAVEL TOURS

Reserve your spot today Call Rail Travel Tours toll free: 1-866-704-3528 or visit www.CanadasHistory.ca/travel

one hand on the reigns of power and the other placed firmly on the Bible. — **M.R.**



Portraits of an Era: The Aerial Photography of Howdy McPhail
by Bill Waiser
Fifth House, Calgary, 2009
192 pp., illus., $40 hardcover

As a person who spent a lot of time with aircraft, albeit largely in a museum, I find it refreshing to see the world from a different perspective. Enter a book about pilot and photographer Howdy McPhail, who recorded large areas of Western Canada in the 1950s and 1960s, when aerial photography was in its heyday.

McPhail left a massive legacy: some two thousand images taken while flying aircraft such as a Piper J-3 Cub. In Portraits of an Era, author and historian Bill Waiser describes the difficulties the pilot went through to get his shots, such as steering the plane with his knees so that his hands were free to hold and operate the camera. Amazingly, McPhail's black-and-white landscape photographs contain minute and exquisite detail.

Waiser also provides insight into the man behind the pictures. Born Hugh Duncan McPhail in 1915, the boy who was known "for being something of a prankster" went on to a variety of careers. He was a good athlete, graduated with a bachelor of science degree, and then enlisted in the air force in World War II, receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross.

His civilian life took a relatively predictable course — marriage, three children, and work as a Saskatchewan Wheat Pool field man. In the early 1950s, McPhail was once again able to satisfy his love of flying, and with his wife's encouragement he purchased his own airplane.

It was while crop spraying that he decided to include aerial photography in his flying business. For McPhail, this may simply have been another way to earn a living, but he has nonetheless left us an impressive visual record of the farms, towns, and cities of an era gone by. — **B.T.**

Merchant Kings: When Companies Ruled the World, 1600–1900
by Stephen R. Bown
Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver, 2009
324 pp., illus., $34.95 hardcover

The appeal made by historian Ramsay Cook last year to "broaden" Canadian history and consider it in the context of world events is evidenced in works such as Stephen R. Bown's *Merchant Kings*, which provides a very readable comparative look at six of the most prominent characters in the trading companies that dominated world trade, commerce, and colonial expansion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

New Books from the University of Alberta Press

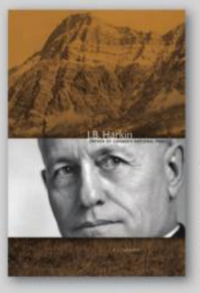
HAVE YOU READ US LATELY?

Fifty years of Elders' oral histories recount 150 years of Aboriginal living in Canada's north, replete with historical images and vivid contemporary photographs.

People of the Lakes
Stories of Our Van Tat Gwich'in Elders/ Googwandak Nakhwach'ànjòo Van Tat Gwich'in
VUNTUT GWITCHIN FIRST NATION & SHIRLEEN SMITH
456 pages • Full-colour throughout, 125 colour images and B&W images, maps, notes, glossary, bibliography, index
$34.95 paper • 978-0-88864-505-0
AAUP Trade Illustrated Book
Outstanding Book, Independent Publisher Awards

Featuring vivid exchanges with Earle Birney, Margaret Laurence, and Margaret Atwood, among others, this collection exposes the conditions of cultural work in Canada for much of the twentieth century.

"Collecting Stamps Would Have Been More Fun"
Canadian Publishing and the Correspondence of Sinclair Ross, 1933–1986
SELECTED AND WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY JORDAN STOUCK / ANNOTATIONS BY DAVID STOUCK
332 pages • B&W photographs, appendix, biographical chronology, index
$34.95 paper • 978-0-88864-521-0



A rigorous biography of a prime mover in Canadian parks, recreation, and wildlife stewardship and conservation.

J.B. Harkin
Father of Canada's National Parks
E. J. (TED) HART
592 pages • 64 B&W photographs, index
Mountain Cairns Series
$34.95 paper • 978-0-88864-512-8

THE UNIVERSITY of ALBERTA PRESS

www.uap.ualberta.ca ORDERS 1-877-864-8477 INFO ccrooks@ualberta.ca

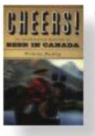
Some of these men — Cecil Rhodes (British South Africa Company), Robert Clive (English East India Company), and the Hudson's Bay Company's George Simpson — have had their exploits documented in extensive biographies. The others — Jan Pieterszoon Coen (Dutch East India Trading Company), Pieter Stuyvesant (Dutch West India Company), and Aleksandr Baranov (Russian American Company) — have had less written about them.

Bown employs several tactics to encourage readers to think about the differences and similarities among his protagonists, such as providing a timeline of events as well as references throughout the text to help situate particular characters in relation to each other and to world events.

Bown plays no favourites as he shapes the pattern for the type of man one had to be to become a merchant king. Some are racist, some are militaristic; none are particularly attractive.

Each man is presented as arrogant, controlling, self-righteous, and driven more by power than by money; but without exception they are devoted to the best interest of their companies — profit. Considering that the missions granted to these men, and accomplished by them, were just as extraordinary as their personalities, certain of these character traits appear to have served a purpose.

Whether they were truly merchant kings, or merely renegades in the wilderness, this book provides a very accessible glimpse into a fascinating era when companies more than countries ran the world and the actions of individual men really did change it profoundly. **— Deborah Morrison**



Cheers!: An Intemperate History of Beer in Canada
by Nicholas Pashley
HarperCollins, Toronto, 2009
331 pp., $19.99 paperback

Write what you know. This age-old adage has been offered up for centuries as the key to literary success.

Well, Nicholas Pashley knows his beer, and he also knows how to make a history of beer seem like a merry chat at the pub with your mates. There is a definite Bill Brysonesque feel to the book, which mixes history and humour in copious amounts. Chapter titles such as "Are you a beer geek? (There's no right answer)" and "Get real: The day I met a beer angel" provide a feeling of the author's tongue-in-cheek style.

My only complaints are, first, that it would have been nice to include some photographs, and secondly, that the drunken double-vision gimmick used for the cover image and author photo doesn't work — at least not for me.

Yet Pashley is clearly passionate about his pints, and he has written a book that is sometimes cheeky, sometimes surprising, but always entertaining. If your thirst for knowledge about ales and lagers needs quenching, then *Cheers!* is the answer. **— M.R.**

WANTED

WILLIAM JAMIESON

OLD NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN ARTIFACTS

Northwest Coast, Eskimo, Woodland and Plains Indian Clothing, Pottery, Weapons, Sheilds, Blankets, Woodcarvings, Beadwork, Masks, Pipes, Rattles, Totem Poles, Argellite Carvings, Eskimo Ivories & Soapstone Carvings

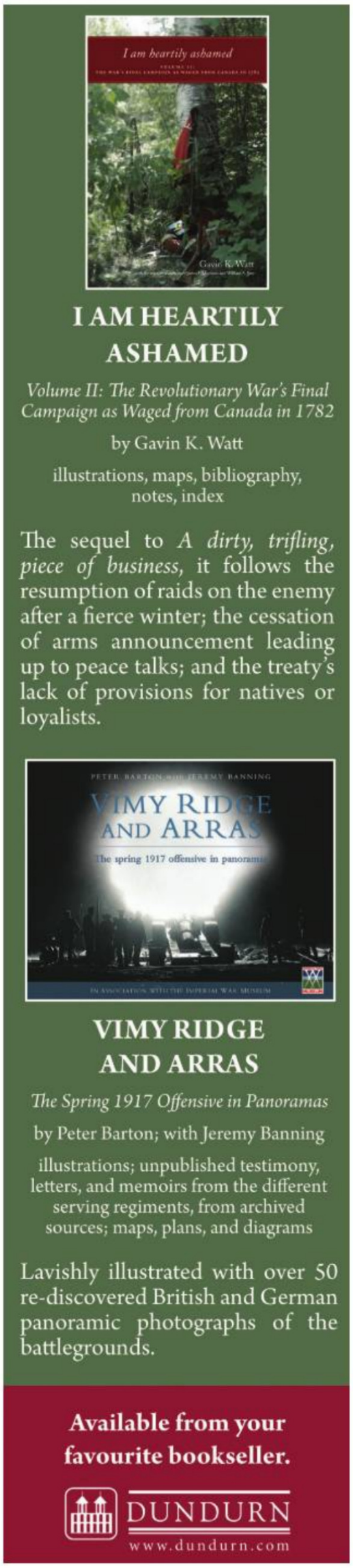
TRIBAL ARTIFACTS

Old South Pacific, New Guinea, African, Egyptian, Indonesian & Pre-Columbian, Wooden Clubs, Carvings, Shields, Masks, Clothing, Ceramics

OBJECTS OF THE MACABRE

Oddities & Curiosities from Around the World, Interesting 19th Century Taxidermy, Circus, Carnival & Sideshow Memorabilia

Free Identification Of Material. Discretion Assured.
Please phone, email or mail photos to: Billy Jamieson
468 Wellington St. W. Tel: 416.596.1396
Suite 201, Toronto Ontario Fax: 416.596.2464
Canada M5V1E3 Email: goldenc@inforamp.net



I AM HEARTILY ASHAMED

Volume II: The Revolutionary War's Final Campaign as Waged from Canada in 1782

by Gavin K. Watt

illustrations, maps, bibliography, notes, index

The sequel to *A dirty, trifling, piece of business,* it follows the resumption of raids on the enemy after a fierce winter; the cessation of arms announcement leading up to peace talks; and the treaty's lack of provisions for natives or loyalists.

VIMY RIDGE AND ARRAS

The Spring 1917 Offensive in Panoramas

by Peter Barton; with Jeremy Banning

illustrations; unpublished testimony, letters, and memoirs from the different serving regiments, from archived sources; maps, plans, and diagrams

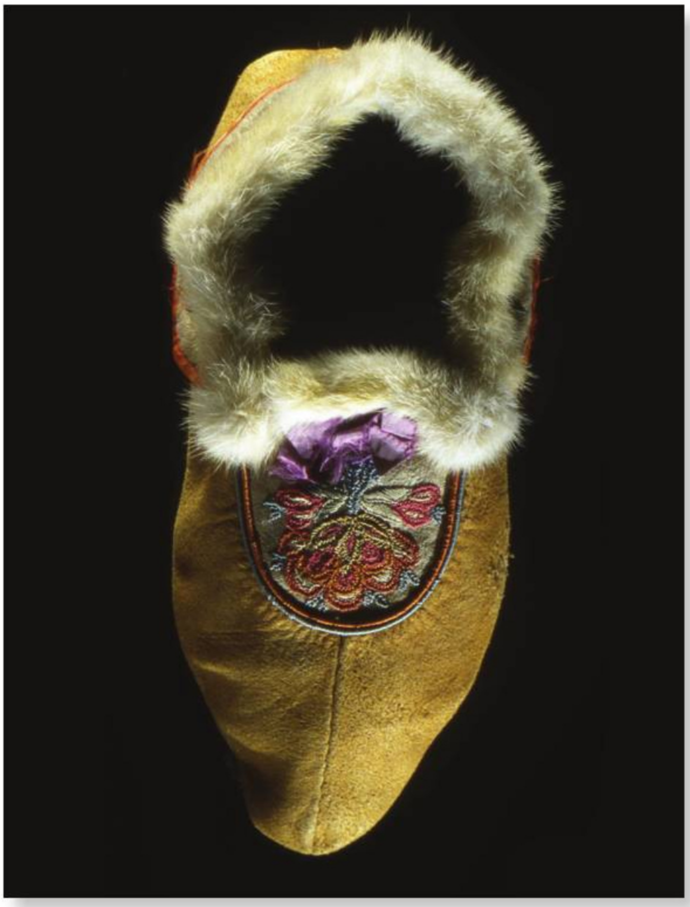
Lavishly illustrated with over 50 re-discovered British and German panoramic photographs of the battlegrounds.

Available from your favourite bookseller.

DUNDURN
www.dundurn.com

TALES AND TREASURES

From the fur trade history of the Hudson's Bay Company



Cree moccasin

Hudson's Bay Company employee George Simpson McTavish Jr., the son of a Scottish fur trader, brought back a pair of moccasins from Fort Churchill around 1887. The moccasins were of northern Cree or Cree-Métis production and had been adopted by European fur traders as an essential form of footwear. Aboriginal women were well-known for producing sturdy, practical, and beautifully decorated moccasins that they would trade for European goods.

© THE MANITOBA MUSEUM, WINNIPEG, MB

In The Beaver …

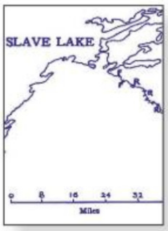
90 years ago

Dog and hunter teamwork

W.E. Anderson outlined seal hunting procedures in the June 1921 article "How the Eskimo Hunts the Seal in Winter Time." The hunter would leave his igloo in the company of a husky dog and travel to the sea ice. The dog would locate the seal's breathing hole in the ice and point it out to his master. When the seal returned to the breathing hole it would be caught, and both hunter and dog would be victorious.

60 years ago

A slave to exploration



Surveyor, engineer, and explorer Guy H. Blanchet wrote about his journey through the waterways of the plateau east of the Slave River in the June 1950 feature "Into Unknown Country." From 1921 to 1925, Blanchet carried out numerous exploratory surveys in the Mackenzie and Keewatin districts of the Northwest Territories. He centred his work in the Great Slave Lake area and covered over 300,000 square kilometres by the time he was finished.

30 years ago

In search of paradise

The June 1981 article "The Widow Sinclair and Her Sea Search for Paradise" describes sixty-three-year-old Eliza Sinclair's desire to move her family from Holmes Bay, New Zealand, to Canada — a vision she shared with her husband, British naval hero Captain Francis Sinclair. The family set sail in 1863 and eventually anchored in Victoria, British Columbia. Unfortunately, they did not find Vancouver Island suitable for their plans and moved on to another paradise — Niihau Island, Hawaii.

— **Compiled by Amanda Hope**

The Hudson's Bay Company, founded in 1670, launched *The Beaver* (now *Canada's History* magazine) in 1920. To explore the history and heritage of the Hudson's Bay Company, as well as to read stories from ninety years of its flagship magazine, go to **CanadasHistory.ca**.

Tour guide Tony Somers, left, and a visitor stand just outside the mineshaft in Springhill, N.S.

MARIANNE HELM

Mining hope

Once, coal was king in Springhill, Nova Scotia. Then disaster struck. by Mark Reid

We're speeding along the highway in north-central Nova Scotia, the scenery a blur of rolling, forested hills, when a sign appears in the distance.

Growing closer, we make out the words: "Springhill — You should see us now."

I pause momentarily.

For most passersby, this slogan would seem little more than a platitude. But for those who know the history of Springhill — a town all too familiar with disaster and sacrifice — it's a defiant declaration that there's life after loss.

Once, Springhill was synonymous with coal mining. Today it's synonymous with coal-mining disasters, due to three terrible events that took the lives of several hundred men and ultimately killed the industry here.

As we head down Main Street, evidence of the town's mining heritage abounds. White paint flakes off Miner's Hall, established in 1927. The adjacent lot contains several grey concrete slabs and a tall monument, all bearing names of the many miners here who died in the pits.

We pull into the parking lot of the Springhill Miner's Museum.

Inside the nearby wash house, tour guide Tony Somers — decked out in a miner's hard hat and thick-soled boots — is speaking to a group of teenagers who are in town for a music competition. He stands in the "dry" room, surrounded by picks and round-bladed spades — the tools of the trade for miners. Overhead, hanging by hooks from the ceiling, are the spare boots and clothing left behind by the last shift of men to ever work the mine.

Springhill's first mine disaster occurred in 1891, when a coal-dust explosion ripped through the No. 1 and No. 2 collieries, killing 125 and wounding dozens more. A second disaster occurred in 1956, killing thirty-nine in the No. 4 shaft.

The mine museum is located at the former site of the Syndicate Mine, opened in 1960 and operated for ten years before the company shut it down for economic reasons.

"The company just walked away," Somers says. "Lots of men never got their final paycheque."

Somers' grandfather Harvey was a coal miner and was underground the day of Springhill's most infamous mine disaster — the "bump" of October 23, 1958.

"He was working the night the bump happened," Somers says. "Luckily, he was up higher in the mine and was able to escape."

The accident occurred at the No. 2 colliery, which, at approximately 4,300 metres, was one of the deepest mines in the world. At around 8:00 p.m., the floors of the coal shafts suddenly slammed into the ceiling. Most men caught in the vicinity of the bump were crushed immediately. A handful of miners were trapped. The disaster, followed by a dramatic, almost week-long rescue effort, was covered live by CBC Television and beamed around the world. In the end, seventy-four of the 174 men caught in the disaster were killed.

Ironically, Somers says most miners welcomed small seismic tremors in the mines.

"It loosened up the coal," he explains. The 1958 bump, however, was an industry killer. The mine never reopened, and over the ensuing decades Springhill saw its population erode from a high of 11,000 to less than 3,500 today.

Somers leads us to the lamp cabin. This is where miners traded in a small, round ID tag for a lamp and battery apparatus before heading down into the pit. Each miner was given an ID number, and they kept a duplicate tag in their pocket when they went underground. "It helped ID the dead bodies," Somers says grimly.

Donning hard helmets and rain gear, we begin our descent into the mine. The walls of the shaft are dark and dank and the height from floor to ceiling is barely two metres. The floors are slick with continuously dripping water, which seeps through the braced wooden ceilings. The floor of the mine descends at a twenty-eight-degree angle — steep enough to make you feel tipsy if you stand in one place for too long.

Tough doesn't begin to describe the miners who made these shafts their second home. Working "barefaced" — without breathing gear — the miners constantly sucked a stream of black soot into their lungs. Somers says most miners chewed tobacco because it was the only way to keep their throats moist.

The actual mining was done with pick and shovel, with miners on their knees hacking and stabbing at the coal seams in search of the bituminous black gold. Their only companions were pit ponies — sturdy steeds that spent their entire lives underground, as well as canaries, a sort of avian alarm system for gas detection, and rats that followed the men down in search of food.

"The men liked the rats," Somers says. "They had the sixth sense. If you saw a bunch of rats running for the surface, you took off after them!"

We pass by a narrow airflow tunnel and enter another shaft. Suddenly, Somers slams a door behind us and turns off the artificial lights. We find ourselves in utter blackness, devoid of shape or sensation. It's impossible to see your hands in front of your face. All we hear is the breathing of the man or woman standing beside us. After a few minutes, we all begin to feel claustrophobic. I can't imagine how it must have felt for the dozen men who were trapped underground in the No. 2 colliery for almost seven days during the 1958 bump before being rescued.

ERECTED TO THE
FIVE MEN WHO LOST THEIR
NO. 2 MINE BUMP OCT. 23, 195

A memorial to fallen miners in downtown Springhill.

MARIANNE HELM

When Somers finally restores the lights, there's an audible sigh of relief from all of us.

Normally, the mine tour would also include a visit to a coal face, where pick-wielding tourists can hack a souvenir piece of coal out of the wall. However, the area of the coal face flooded in the spring of 2009 and had not reopened by the time of our visit.

A little later, we emerge from the mine. The air has never tasted sweeter, nor has the sky seemed so blue. I ask Somers how Springhillers feel about their town's bitter legacy. Almost sixty years have passed since the last disaster, but for many Springhillers, it still seems like yesterday.

"There's still a lot of hard feelings," he says. "A lot of people lost their loved ones in the mines. A lot of Springhillers won't come here because of the loved ones they lost."

The conversation turns to the future of the town. Besides mine tours, the other major tourist attraction is the Anne Murray Centre (she's a Springhiller).

Somers pauses, then mentions the flooded mine shafts beneath the town. For the longest time, the flooding of the mine shafts has symbolized the failure of the industry.

However, in an ironic twist, these flooded shafts today represent the best potential for the town's revival. Springhill has become a hotbed of geothermal energy production, derived from the pressure-heated floodwaters in the coal shafts. From coal's black past springs a greener future.

"That's my hope, at least," Somers says. "A greener future."

Mark Reid, Editor-in-Chief of *Canada's History*, grew up in a small mining village in Nova Scotia, a short drive from Springhill.

For more coal mine photos, go to CanadasHistory.ca.

2009 Pierre Berton Award winner Paul Gross poses with Zoe Banville, co-winner of the 2009 *Kayak* Illustrated History Challenge, and her parents.

MARCELO VASQUEZ

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

MICHELLE VALBERG

This has been a great year for Canada's History Society, as the stories that follow illustrate.

I spent much of my first year as Chair of the Board silently thanking my predecessors for ensuring that the Society was ready for changes that included settling into a new home at the University of Winnipeg, announcing the new name for our magazine, expanding our presence in the digital world, and establishing new partnerships with the University of Winnipeg.

The board continues to explore different ways to achieve our mission, which is to help all Canadians learn about and enjoy our country's unique past. I will admit to spurts of glee when I saw the magazine's new title go viral, with mentions by Stephen Colbert and *The Economist*, and when I watched Canadian superstar Paul Gross, winner of the Society's Pierre Berton medal, mingle with our other wonderful award winners at the annual history awards ceremony at Government House. Thanks to members, supporters, and staff, we continue to keep Canadian history in the present and ready for the future.

Alongside a year of solid achievements is our perennial concern with the balance sheet: We are an organization that depends on its supporters for sixty-seven percent of its funding (the government provides 28.2 percent). Our efforts to broaden our audience and reach younger Canadians are working, but they involve a substantial investment in new media. In order to fund this and other initiatives, the board has embarked on an ambitious fundraising campaign, and we are all asked to make a unique one-time contribution to help the website grow.

So please, take a look at **CanadasHistory.ca**. And if you enjoy it, I hope you too might join the board's campaign to become an annual donor; or if you already are one, make an additional one-time gift to support these new media investments!

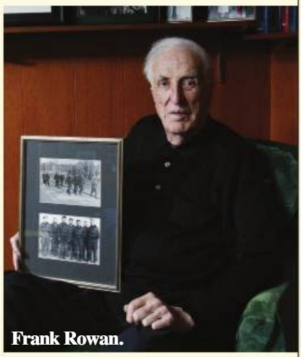
— Charlotte Gray, Chair

Canada's History: Connecting with readers

When Frank Rowan speaks, it's like travelling back in time. Suddenly, it's no longer 2010 — it's 1945, and it's as if you are sitting next to Rowan when his Lancaster bomber is hit by an enemy night fighter.

Hearing him describe what it is like to tumble out of a burning airplane — the sky ablaze with anti-aircraft fire — only to be captured on the ground by Nazi troops, is, in a word, chilling.

Rowan's story ran in the June-July issue of *Canada's History* magazine — but it didn't end there. I also recorded my interview with Rowan digitally. This was transformed into a podcast for our website, **CanadasHistory.ca**. We also posted online extra photos of Rowan at the POW camp in Germany in 1945, as well as a 1944-era map that showed all the known Nazi POW camps at that time.



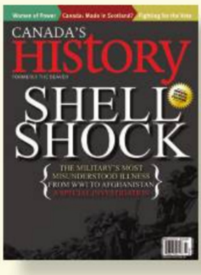
Frank Rowan.

MARIANNE HELM

How times have changed in the magazine business! Today, the Internet allows us to tell stories in myriad ways: via interviews with authors and historians, music files, photo galleries, and online videos.

At Canada's History Online, you'll regularly find stories and other content that doesn't appear in the magazine, such as our recent package on the British home children. The year 2010 has been declared the Year of the British Home Child, and we marked it by featuring exclusive photos of home children, along with profiles of the people who are working to keep their stories alive for future generations.

Our goal is to connect you to your history and to your fellow history buffs. Discussion forums allow you to voice your opinion on history stories, while our news section keeps you up-to-date on the latest developments in Canadian history. We have genealogy resources for family historians, online extensions of our popular "Album" and "Trading Post" magazine departments, and even a history photo club.


CANADA'S
HISTORY
SHELL SHOCK
THE MILITARY'S MOST MISUNDERSTOOD ILLNESS FROM WWI TO AFGHANISTAN

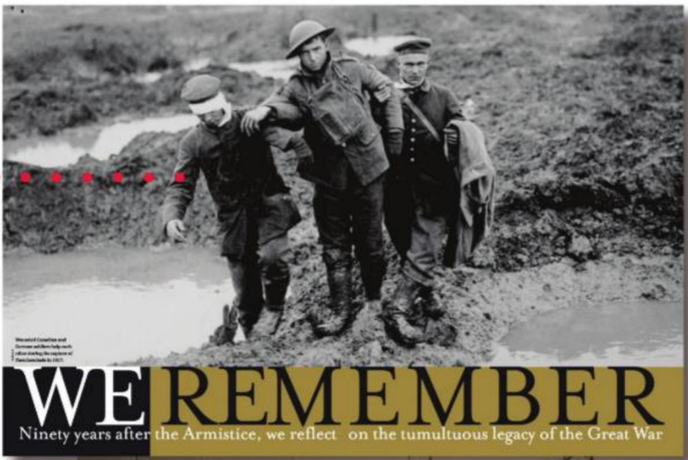
It's a lot of extra work — requiring time, effort, and extra financial resources — but at *Canada's History* magazine, we believe it's worth the effort!

— Mark Reid, Editor-in-Chief

You can make history happen ...

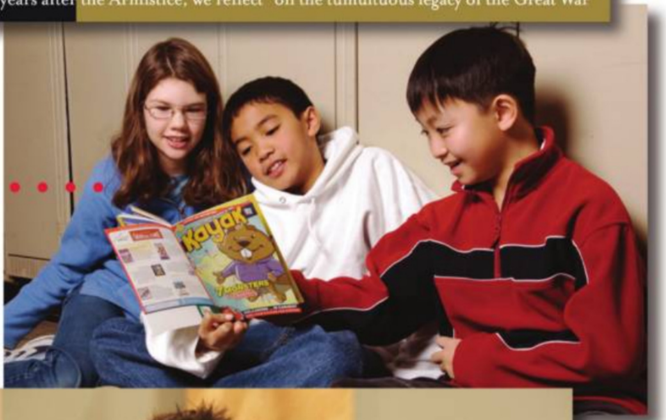
Discover

Canada's History magazine


WE REMEMBER
Ninety years after the Armistice, we reflect on the tumultuous legacy of the Great War

Learn

From award-winning educational resources



Celebrate

Canada's History Awards at Rideau Hall

There are so many ways to support Canada's History – from cash donations to planned gifts, from donations of Aeroplan points to ordering books and planning Travel Tours through our website

For more information visit CanadasHistory.ca

CANADA'S HISTORY

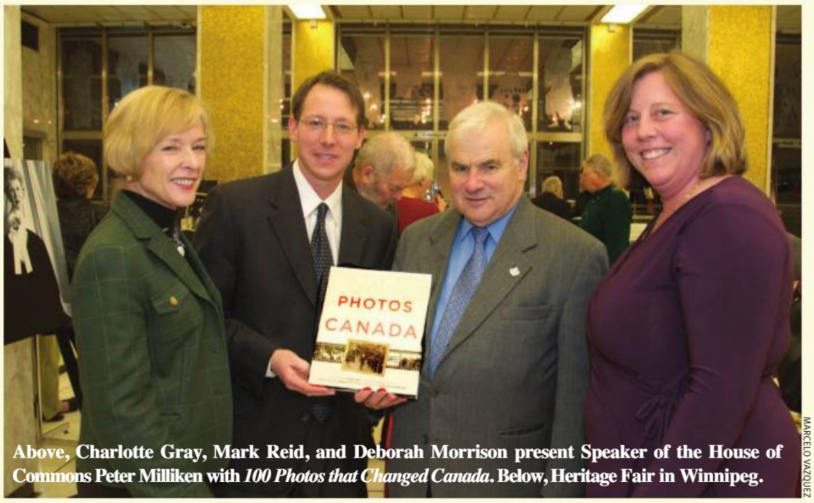
Bringing our history to life

Never one to let history get dusty, *Canada's History* continued to innovate in 2009.

For starters, in our publishing operations we created a coffee-table book entitled *100 Photos that Changed Canada*, which was based on the 2008 magazine feature "10 Photos that Changed Canada." The book was launched coast-to-coast and became a runaway bestseller. It features memorable historic photos and insightful commentary written by over thirty of our best historians, journalists, and writers.

Teaching Canada's History, an entirely new magazine printed in both English and French, was produced as a how-to guide for history and social studies teachers.

Work commenced on a name change for *The Beaver: Canada's History Magazine*, which would make one of Canada's best-kept secrets a media sensation. Along with its new name, the magazine was redesigned to complete its April 2010 relaunch as *Canada's History*.



Above, Charlotte Gray, Mark Reid, and Deborah Morrison present Speaker of the House of Commons Peter Milliken with *100 Photos that Changed Canada*. Below, Heritage Fair in Winnipeg.

MARCELO VAZQUEZ

Explosion in Halifax

JAMES GILLESPIE

The efforts of 2009 were acknowledged with several awards, including: a Canadian Newsstand Award for Best Issue, four Maggie (Manitoba Magazines) awards, including Magazine of the Year, a Gold Award from the Western Magazine Awards, and an Association of Circulation Executives (ACE) award for circulation excellence.

In other programs, Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean in November graciously hosted an expanded set of national history honours at Rideau Hall. In addition to the six recipients of the Governor General's Awards for Excellence in Teaching Canadian History, the Pierre Berton Award, the Canadian Historical Association's Macdonald Prize for academic research, and six student awards were presented at the ceremony.

Canada's History Society introduced a new full-term, course-accredited internship program in partnership with the University of Winnipeg. Inaugural recipient Alex Gravenor completed her assignment in May 2010. The Society also provided internships, and practicum opportunities for six students from Red River Community College, the University of Manitoba, and Jobworks, an alternative high school.

— **Beverley Tallon, *Canada's History* magazine**

Le Beaver NUMÉRO SPÉCIAL
HISTOIRE
CANADA
Enseigner au 21e siècle
CANADA'S
HISTORY
SAVING DAVID THOMPSON

Kayak
Peace!
Making it Keeping it Celebrating it

JAMES GILLESPIE

Kayak: Kid-friendly history

Our goal with *Kayak* has always been to encourage readers to think about what came before them, to help them to get to know their country and the people in it while inspiring them to dig deeper into Canada's past.

Over the last year, we have met this goal in exciting ways. *Kayak*'s inaugural Illustrated History Contest saw over 350 kids from across Canada researching, writing, and submitting original stories about aspects of Canadian history of interest to them. The range of topics and the quality of the stories made each entry a joy to read and judge.

A special digital edition of *Kayak*, available online and featuring the top twenty-five finalists, allowed us to share the best of the entries and will hopefully encourage even more entries next year.

I also had the opportunity this year to visit classrooms and work with students on various projects that celebrate local and national heritage. The students were proud and excited to show off their work and eager for the tips, suggestions, and insights I offered.

Interacting with kids and watching them get excited about Canadian history are among the most compelling aspects of my role as *Kayak* editor. Contests and classroom visits, coupled with *Kayak*'s stories, games, and activities in print and online, are all helping to get kids to enjoy history and pursue it as an interest.

—**Jill Foran, Kayak Editor**

MICHEL MARCOTTE

Michel Marcotte makes history fun and engaging for his students.

Inspiring our teachers

Last year, I had the honour to receive the Governor General's Award for Excellence in Teaching of Canadian History. I earned the prize for a project I created in which my Grades 5 and 6 students went through all the steps to create a movie about our national history.

I spent many memorable days in Ottawa, where I was presented to the House of Commons, went on private tours of our national institutions, celebrated at a dinner inside the National Library and Archives, and attended the official ceremony at Rideau Hall.

MARCELO VAZQUEZ

The thing that struck me most was the warm reception I received from the History Society. I deeply appreciate their kindness, their generous hospitality, and learning more about their impressive organization. It remains difficult for me to adequately describe the intensity of the mixed emotions I felt — pride, extreme happiness — when Governor General Michaëlle Jean presented me with the medal and took a few extra moments to discuss my project with me. I was very impressed by the keen interest she showed toward the work of each of the award recipients.

These are all moments I will never forget. I feel very honoured and privileged to have had this experience, along with the opportunity to share it with other teachers and prize winners. I was also very touched by the use of French at the various events.

Since my return from Rideau Hall, I have been invited to present the project and student film to other teachers in my area, and I have been mentoring a teacher who is working on a similar project with his students. In my own classroom, we are producing a video again with this year's students, but have added a step to digitize it and present it online.

This is an experience I wanted to share with my students and so I will be using the prize money that accompanied my award to help fund a special school trip to Ottawa for my students. But the greatest impact from my experience is a personal one.

Today, I am more inspired and passionate than ever before to teach Canadian history.

— **Michel Marcotte**

Preparing for the digital society

Just five years ago, our website consisted of four pages, one for the Society and one for each of our programs. We knew then that the advent of new media was going to have a profound impact on us both as magazine publishers and history content providers. We have been investing in website redevelopment ever since — not at the expense of existing programs, but as enhancements to them.

Today, Canada's History Online provides access to more content, research, travel opportunities, and news and information affecting the field of history than we could ever provide in the pages of our magazines. It encourages our readers to participate in discussions, to ask questions of experts, to visit historic sites and institutions, and even to share their own stories right from their living rooms. Those nostalgic for the stories about the *Nascopie* and other *Beaver* classics will be able to explore them in a whole new way.

The website is also helping to create a Canadian history community online. It offers a robust portal where smaller organizations can connect with other institutions, share their content and programming, receive training and support, and benefit from a range of services to help them advertise, market, and raise funds for their programs, exhibits, and events.

We believe it's crucial for supporters and history lovers to become more web-savvy. Although books and magazines still figure prominently among heavy readers of history, those under the age of forty-five are more likely to be looking for it online. Frequent users of the Internet still tend to be avid readers of other media, but they are seeking a deeper level of engagement with their subject of interest.

And yet, the majority of smaller Canadian museums and historical institutions lag behind when it comes to regular use of new technologies. Among those who have an online presence, fewer than half regularly link to other websites, and less than ten percent have invested in tools that will help them raise funds or market their programming. Lack of staff time and adequate training support are the primary reasons for the growing digital divide.

Some might argue that history and heritage don't need to be at the leading edge of new media; but if there is no presence of the past in the media where Canadians more and more frequently gather, history will have less and less meaning. Time is passing by our historical and heritage institutions, along with the stories and collections they keep. We trust that Canada's History Online, found at **CanadasHistory.ca**, will not only create a rich, engaging destination for readers online, but will also provide invaluable support in helping the broader history community connect with those readers.

We hope that members of Canada's History Society will support us by becoming active members of our online community, and where they are able, being regular financial contributors to our efforts across all media.

— **Deborah Morrison, Publisher, President and CEO**

HISTORY
Welcome
HISTORY
SAVING DAVID

THANK YOU!

Each year, Canada's History Society makes an appeal for annual donations to support its current programs and the development of new ones. These annual donations provide stabilty for our core programs and enable the History Society to seize unexpected opportunities. This year's fundraising efforts realized a total of $1,362,257 in charitable contributions from our members, corporations, foundations, and provincial and federal governments. The History Society extends a special thanks to all of our donors for their generosity. Gifts of $75 or more have been recognized in this honour roll.

$5,000 +

James Baillie
J. Douglas Barrington
Jackman Foundation

$1,000 – 4,999

James Arnett
Graham Farquharson
Charlotte Gray & George Anderson
A. Rolph Huband
Paul Jones
John Kenny
Gillian Manning
Joseph Martin
Deborah Morrison
John Phillips
Lawrie Pollard
Richard W. Pound
H. Sanford & Deborah Riley
David Ross
Stikeman Elliott
Nancy & George Taylor
1 anonymous donor

$600 – 999

M.L. Addy
Michael Bliss
Janet E. Bush
Margaret Conrad
Christopher Moore
Pirie Foundation
C.J. Winn
1 anonymous donor

$300 – 599

Verna Abear
M.E. Bailey
Linda & Mitch Banks
Prof. P.G. Gilbert & Barb Gilbert
Karen & Bill Barnett
James K.P. Burant
S.G. Caudwell
Valerie & David Christie
John & Pattie Cleghorn
Helen A. Cole
N.C.M. Collingwood
Dr. Elsie M. Crawford
Nick Cybuchowski
Al & Lise Daley
William G. Dean
Peter Desbarats
Paul H. Dirksen
Lynne Dollis
The Dycks
Richard & Judith Field
George A. Fierheller
Gordon Mollenhauer Family Foundation at the Toronto Community Foundation
Patricia Gouinlock
J. Granatstein
Ernest Howard
Josephine Hutchinson
Karl C. Ivarson
Frances E. Johnson
Audrey Kenny
R.T. Kenny
Louis Krushnisky
Lewis Communications Inc.
Tina Loo
Ruth Loukidelis
Ronald L. MacFeeters
R.L. MacIntosh
Manscorp
Ken McGoogan
Gail M. Morberg
George & Vivian Morgan
Sandy Moroz
Desmond Morton
Margaret Near
Marion O'Donnell
Nelle Oosterom
William Paul
Andre Picard
Dr. Mark J Quigley
Charlie B. Raymond
Robert Riddle
In memory of Kevin David Ryan
Francois Senecal-Tremblay
Michael Slawny
Craig Smith
Andre Tetrault
Brian J. Thompson
Timothy Thompson
Dr. T. Kenneth Thorlakson CM
Brian Tobin
Reg Walton
Phil Warden
Margery Weiss
Brenda A. Whitlock
Roberta Zabel
3 anonymous donors

$150 – 299

Hilara, Chad & Sam Alberico
T. Allen
W. Ames
Lynda & Trevor Appleby
Elizabeth Asmann
John Barter
George W. Battershill
Cynthia Baxter
Russell Beare
G. Patrick A Beavers
Doug Belcher
Dr. Robert W.G. Bennett
Allan Binning
Doreen & Gordon Birk
Roland M. Black
Bob & Cathie Booth
E. Bott
Alan C. Bottomley
Stephen Bowman & Elizabeth Koester
Ralph L. Brandner
G. Broomfield
Helen S. & Robert G. Brouzes
G. Brown
Joe & Mary Bryant
Chris Burtchall
Laura Cabott
Janice & Donald Carlisle
Danielle Chartier
Harold Chmara
Donald Clarke
John H.C. Clarry
Isabel Colvin
James Connop
Roy Cooke
Bonar & Bessie Cooley
Elizabeth Steeves Cox
Purdy Crawford
Robert Cunningham
Lloyd Darlington
Ron Davies
K. Dawson
Doug Dent
Margaret & Douglas Derry
John A. Edwards
Don Elder
Vera Ellaschuk
Chris English
Ralph Howard Estey
Wilma & Robert Evans
Michael W. Fawcett
Don Ferguson
Will Ferguson
David B. Flemming
Bernice Wood Flett UE
J. Ford & B. Coomber
R.A. Fowler
Victoria & Grey Freeman
John M. Gareau
Elaine Geddes
Constance C. Gibson
Peter Goring
A.G.S. Griffin
Pamela Grigg
Mr. David Haigh QC
Norman R. Hain
Scott M. Hand
John Hannah
C.R. & G.D. Harington
Dr. James F. Harrison
Joe & Linda Harvey
Margaret & Doug Hatlelid
Kathryn-Jane Hazel
Norman Headford
William L.B. Heath
Tom Heisinger
Jeff C. Hemming
John E. Henderson
Mark Herman
Florence & Harry Hill
Marion Holmes
P.V. Holmes
Constance Horne
Charles Hou
Lou Howard
Joseph Hudson
Mr. & Mrs. C.L. Hunt
Michael & Mary Edna Hunter
Jan W. Jansen
Reet Kana
John Kean
David W. Kerr
Fred Ketchen
M. King
Patricia Kirk
W.L. Knight
S.T. Koerner
Lorne & Pat Larson
John V. Lawer QC
Joseph Leach
Dr. & Mrs. E.F. Ledgerwood
Ron Lemon
Phil Lind
Linda Loberg
W.H. Loewen
Colin A. MacKay
K.G. Marshall
Judge Lauren Marshall
S.K. Mason
Barry Matheson
John J. Matthews
James Mazerall
John H. McCallum
Elizabeth McColm
The McCulloughs
James McHugh
Joyce & Darcy McKeough
Prof. Cheryl S. McWatters
David Croydon Miller
Wayne G. Mitchell
F.W. Orde Morton
Hon. Francis C. Muldoon
M. Murray
Paul Murray
V.M. Naimish
Dr. Edward P. Neufeld
Dr. & Mrs. John A. Noakes
Edward Oakes
Dianne O'Gorman
Dr. Odell Olson
Jim Packham
Bob Page
A. Pajot
Margaret Ann Pattison
J. Pearson
Ross F. Phillips
Barbara E. Pollard
Jim & Doreen Rainer
Ruth Reeves
Jane Richardson
Barbara Ritchie
John H. Rogers
William & Rita Rollins
Carol Rothbart
Stephen Rowan
Aline & John Rowen
Graeme Roy
D. Rudd
S. Sanderman
F. Saunders
Neil Schwartzbein
Mr. Bruce Shaw
D. Shaw
James Silburn
Marie Smibert
M. Smith
Mary Stedman
Bruce A. Sully
Eva Sutherland
Swine & Poultry Health Management Services
Edward B. Swinton
Allan & Shirley Taylor
Harold Thomas
Christine Thompson
Donald W. Thompson
G. Thompson
Gloria & Peter Tice
Betty & Eric Tipping
Donald & Elaine Vanstone
Ron Veale
John Vetter
D. Waddington
Alan & Bernice Warden
W.A. Waselovich
Gary L. Welland
David J Westfall
Jo & Jay Weston
D.J. Wight
Audrey & Robert Wild
Joan Williams
Rob & Lynda Williams
Douglas & Jane Wilson
Ian E. Wilson
W.A. Wilson

Hbc

The Hudson's Bay Company History Foundation is the History Society's founding patron. It remains our largest donor, with an annual grant essential to supporting the delivery of our programs. In 2009, the History Foundation contributed $400,000.

HONOUR ROLL

William E. Wilson
Brock Winterton & Family
Jack Wood
Brian Young
Sherman Zavitz
17 anonymous donors

$75 - 149

Arthur J. Affeldt
Martha Allen
Mr. & Mrs. N.W. Allingham
D. Altman
Jeanette Anbinder
George Andersen
Ronald R. Andersen
Anne & Bill Anderson
G. Anderson UE
D.R. Andrews
Frank Arcadi
Kenneth Armson
Alexander Armstrong
Michele Ashby
J.W. Asselstine
Fran Atkinson
Norma Jean Atkinson
M. Audcent
Louis Augustine

Thank you to our corporate and foundation donors.

Canadian Heritage Patrimoine canadien
TD Bank Financial Group
Richardson Foundation
Great-West Life Assurance Company
The Winnipeg Foundation Established in 1921
Manitoba
nexen
National Library of Canada and National Archives of Canada
The McLean Foundation
The North West Company

Frederick W. Avis
Tom Axworthy
Bill Baergen
Mr. George Allan Baker
George Baldwin
William R. Ball
F. Baragar
Alan Barnes
Jane Barnum
Roslyn Barrettara
Len & Mary Bateman
Douglas A. Bean
J.A. (Blackie) Belanger
Paul Bennett
Phyllis Bentz
Cameron & Eloise Berry
Howard F. Biehl
Carolyn J. Bird
J. Alexandra Black
Derek Blackburn
Chris Blahey
Norman J. Blaskovits
William R Blott
CWO A.H. Boon MMM SB. ST.J CD.
Ruth & John Borthwick
Don Bourgeois
Roger F Bourgeois
Ian H.D. Bovey
Lynne Bowen
Gerry Bowland
Albert W. Bowron
Henry Boyce
Gordon Brackstone
Jack Brandt
H. Brimmell
Dr. Simon A Brooks
K.H. Brown
A.L. Bryan
R. Buck
J.E. Bufton
Walter Bulani
Robert Burridge
Ernest Burton
Larry Buskard
John Butcher
Keith Byram
Edward F. Cairns
Martha Cambridge
John Cameron
Allan Lorne Campbell
The Campbell Family
Brian R. Carr
M. Carter
David Cathcart
David Chapman
Roland N. Chartrand
Rosalind Christie
Michael Clague CM
Hilda G.J. Clark
Shirley A. Clark
Janet Clarke
Jim & Edna Claydon
Carrie Clifford
Evelyn E. Coates
Audrey & John Coats
M. Coles
G.B. Coll
G.Collins
Ray Collins
K. Ross Conners
John Connolly

James Connor
P. Constable
Agnes Cook
Dr. W.H. Coons
Mary Anne Cooper
Jock Coulson
Maureen Couture
Anne E. Crawford
M. & A. Crawford
D.I. Creighton
Edward A. Crighton
R. Crowther
Jean & Peter Curzon
Halib Davanloo
Marilyn Davidge
Dr. Barry J. Davidson
Betsy Davidson
Joseph A. Davidson
Suzanne Davidson
Dr. E.M. Davies
Michael Davies
Ralph A. Davis
L.E. Davison
Thomas De Blois
Deb Grey & Associates Ltd.
Rick DeSantis
Aileen Desbarats
John Doherty
Karen Doherty
Reva & Len Dolgoy
Battista Dompe
Donald Donegani
V.F. Donnelly
Althea Douglas
John Duravetz
Janice M. Durst
Donald Eldon
J. Elliot
James Elliot
T.D. Ellison
Bryan Elson
George Emiry
Shirley Estey
J.P. Evans
Martin M. Farnsworth
Robert Farquharson
Mary Farrell
Barbara Ferguson
F. Bruce Ferguson
Nola A. Ferguson
R. & C. Finch
Bruce Findlay
Rose Fine-Meyer
W. Fitzgerald
Mrs. Mabel Fitz-Randolph
W. Michael & Lynn Fix
Douglas L. Flanders
Don Forsyth
H.E. Fosbery
Irene J. Foster
Lorne M. Fox
Malcolm Foy
Ian Fraser
Walter Frey
Garth Fryett
V.T. Fryklind
G. Furney
Ken & Margo Gadsden
William Gamouras
R.J.B. Garland
Catherine Garvey

Joyce Gauthier
B. Geddes
Donna & John Geib
Patricia Gerow
Hannelore Gewers
Dr. Osman P Gialloreto
Cindy Gibbons
F. Ian Gilchrist
Lynn Gimby-Bougerol
Marcel Giroux
John H. Glavin
Irene Goddard
C.M. Gohier
Dr. Wilfred Goodman
Geoffrey Gordon
Pat Gorman
Glenna & Ross Gowan
Dr. Carol Graham
Siobhan Grealis
Murray A. Green
Rodney Green
Maureen Greff
Mel D. Greif
A.A. Griffin
Philippe Grignon
Heather Groom
Charles Guy
David C. Halkett
Ruth & John Hall
Jack Hamilton
John P. Hamilton
Anne Hardy
Anne Harker
Leonard H. Harper
Julie Harris
Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison
Dr. Gerald Hart
Herbert Harvey
Michelle Hatch
Barbara Hayes
E. Hearnden
S. & G. Heath
Jack Hedges
Bernice Heinzelman
Virginia M. Hemphill
Nancy J. Hennigar
James Hersey
Dr. John R. Hewson
Margaret Highley
George D. Hobson
Bronwen Hodgins
Bryce Honsinger
Stanton & Shirley Hooper
Larry Hope
Christopher Hopkins
Mrs. M.P. Horne
Ronald Hosking
Dr. Frank Hruska
D.M. Huband
Cyril Hunt
Margaret Hunt
Keith Huyer
Ralph E. Hyde
Dr. & Mrs. H. Warren B. Hyland
Vivian Hylands
W.H. Innis
Jerry & Michele Iwanus
Hebert Jackman
Vince Jacobson
R. Jacyna
S. Mott-James & C. James

Mary Janigan
Vilayil & Jackie John
Col.(Ret) Larry Johnson CBE
Sharon & Stephanie Johnson
E.R. Johnston
Philip A. Jones
Marilyn Joseph
D. Kaufman
D. F Keevil
Dr. Elaine Keillor
M. Kellam
W. Kellington
E. Kelly
Ina & Chief Kennedy
Paul J. Kerley
J.A. Kewen
Kathryn Kibblewhite
James F. Kinder
Ed King
Michael & Mary Kinnear
In Memory of Victor Knight
Matti Kopamees
Terry W. Kostiuk
M.P. Kramer
Horace Krever
Bonny Kurt
Gordon & Doreen Lak
Earl J. Lalonde
Lambert Kipp Pharmacy Ltd.
Jack & Margaret Larcombe
James H. Laycraft
Janet Leffek
Vitaly Liashko
R.H. Little
D.M. Littleton
Dr. Linda R. Long
B. Longworth
R. Lornie
Frances E. Losie UE
Peter Lougheed
Dr. James Love
Laureen Lussier
Alan MacDonald
Catherine MacDonald
Dora MacDonald
H.I. MacDonald
J. MacDonald
James R. MacDonald
D. George MacIntosh
Mary MacKay
Robert A. MacKay
Dr. C.J.G. Mackenzie
Hilda J. Mackinnon
Dr. Ian R. MacLachlan
Margaret MacLean
Rod MacLennan
Joseph H. MacLeod
Stuart MacLeod
Jim Madge
John Magee
Jim Maher
John Maher
W. Maize
David & Rosemary Malaher
John Malcom
Joanne Manley
Randy Manning
George & Ruth Mannix
Brian & Audrey Maracle
David Clara Marriott
Margaret Martel

Jamie & Renee Martin
Martin-Chan Family
Carl Mattson
Bill McAdie
R.J. Mcburney
W. Harold McCamus
John A. McDonald
E.M. McEachern
Kenneth M McKay
Dr. Alf Mclean
Frances Mclean
M.E. Mcouat
Allan McRae
John McRae
Brian Meilleur
Ted & Judy Mills
Pat & Jean Miskiman
E. Faye Moore
George Moore
Toby Morantz
Sonja & David Morgan & Family
Judy Morley
Mary Morneau
Janet Morris
Mr & Mrs I.L. Morrison
Jean Morrison
John L. Motherwell
Claire & Farley Mowat
Thom M. Mowry
David Muir
F.E. Murray
Jeffrey Murray
Dr. & Mrs. John Mustard
William Nauss
William M. Neilson
H. Nelles
Dr. H. Beaumont Nelson
Roxana & Roy Nelson
Dorothy & Emil Nenniger
John & Marjorie Newton
Garry Nicol
Anne Nielsen
E.M. Nielsen
Garnet Nix
Murray Noble
C. Oakley
Patricia & Gerald O'Brien
Donna & Ron O'Donoughue
Ian E. Oldaker
Daniel Murray O'Neil
Sandy Pallister
R. Parker
Creslenzio Pascucci
Victor C. Passmore
Alexander R Paton
George Patton
Rob & Catherine Pearson
Dr. Clifford Pennock
A. Pepin
Jean-Marc Perron
Clayton Peterson
Roy Peterson
Dorothy Phillips
Dr. Robert Pichette
Jacques Poitras
Brian Porter
David M. Powell
Maury Prevost
Bonita Price
John Price
Steve Prokopenko

Philip Pype
Daniel Quinn
Victor Rabinovitch
Joel Ralph
Joan K. Ramsay
M.J. Read
Sally Reardon
Wayne H. Redekop
Reesor Family
R. Murray Reid
Wes Richards
LCdr Sherry Richardson CD
Gretta Riddell-Dixon
Margaret & Heinz Rieger
Marjory Riste
Don Robb
Lukin Robinson
D.C. Rolls
Robert D. Ross
Rose Rubinoff
Nevi Rusich
Peter Samborski
Gordon Sanborn
Sonja Sanguinetti
Al Sargeant
John Sargent
Ken Sargent
Edward Saunders
Alan Lane Scammell
Fred Schaeffer
John & Donna Schwartzburg
Kim Lachaine & Michael Scott
Clara Scott
Graham W S Scott CM QC
Sheila K. Seymour
Ethel Shadforth
Bill Shead
T. Sheils
Betty Sherwood
Ardon Shillinglaw
J. & H. Shore
Jacqui Shumiatcher SOM LL.D
Mary C. Sills
John & Marilyn Simmons
Leanne Simonson
Aleta Small
Christina Smallman-Tew
Ben Smith
Gordon Smith
Jim M. Smith
Mary Lynn Smith & Ronald Smith
Peter Smith
Shirlee Smith
Tom W. Smith
Jeffrey & Tomiko Smyth
Murray M. Sokolan
Margaret Southern
Robert Sparkes
Robert Sparks
R.A. Spencer
Erik Spicer CM CD
Diane Stampfler
Dale Standen
Della M.M. Stanley
David L. Stauft

Robert & Deirdre Stevenson
Dr. Donald A. Stewart
F. John Stewart
John Stewart
Keith Strand
E. Stringam
Wayne Stryde
Scott Sutherland
Wallace & Joyce Tait
In Memory of Betty Edwards Tancock
Linda Thistle
Neville Thompson
W.J.P. Thompson
Dr. George Tilser
Wayne Todd
Lee Treilhard
G. Trick
Susan & Ronald Trueman
J. Douglas Upper
Harold M. Upton
Monique Vadlovo
John & Elizabeth Van Seters
R. Veldhuis
H. Vergette
V. Vickery
Lindy Vincent
John G. Vine
Randy & Kathy Vogel
R. Volk
Wolfgang Vording
Chief Justice Allan Wachowich
Dr. & Mrs. Richard Wait
Ross M. Waldron
Patricia Walker
George Walsh
Donald W Warner
Malcom & Helen Warner
Richard G. Warring
G. Watt
Ronald K. Watts
Diana Weatherall
Ken & Cecile Weber
Dr. J.B. Webster
Ilene G. Wettergreen
Alan E. Wheable
Donald & Marion Wheaton
T. Whillans
Joseph C. White
Richard Wilkinson
E.J. Williams
Andrew H. Wilson
Jack & June Winik
R.D. Winship
Gary & Ruth Wolff
J.P. Woods
Violet L. Wooff
Mary-Louise Work
Arthur W. Worth
Lavern Wray
Lynn Wright
Elgin W. Wyatt
D. & Bruce Young
Dan C. Young
46 anonymous donors

Planned Gifts

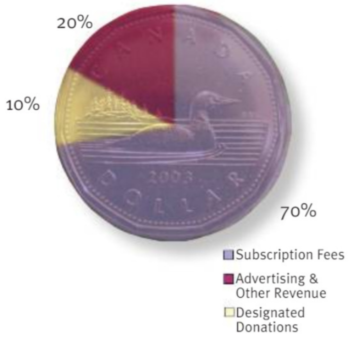
We were honoured in 2009 to receive bequests from two long-time members of Canada's History Society. We wish to offer a sincere thank you to Thomas Liddell and Ed Rooney.

Helping History

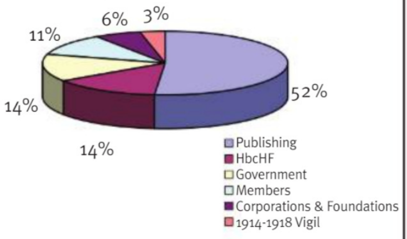
Your donations at work

Thanks to the generous and continuing support of our members, the History Society is able to help keep history alive for Canadians.

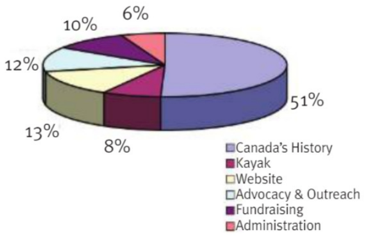
For every dollar spent on *Canada's History* magazine



History Society Revenue Sources

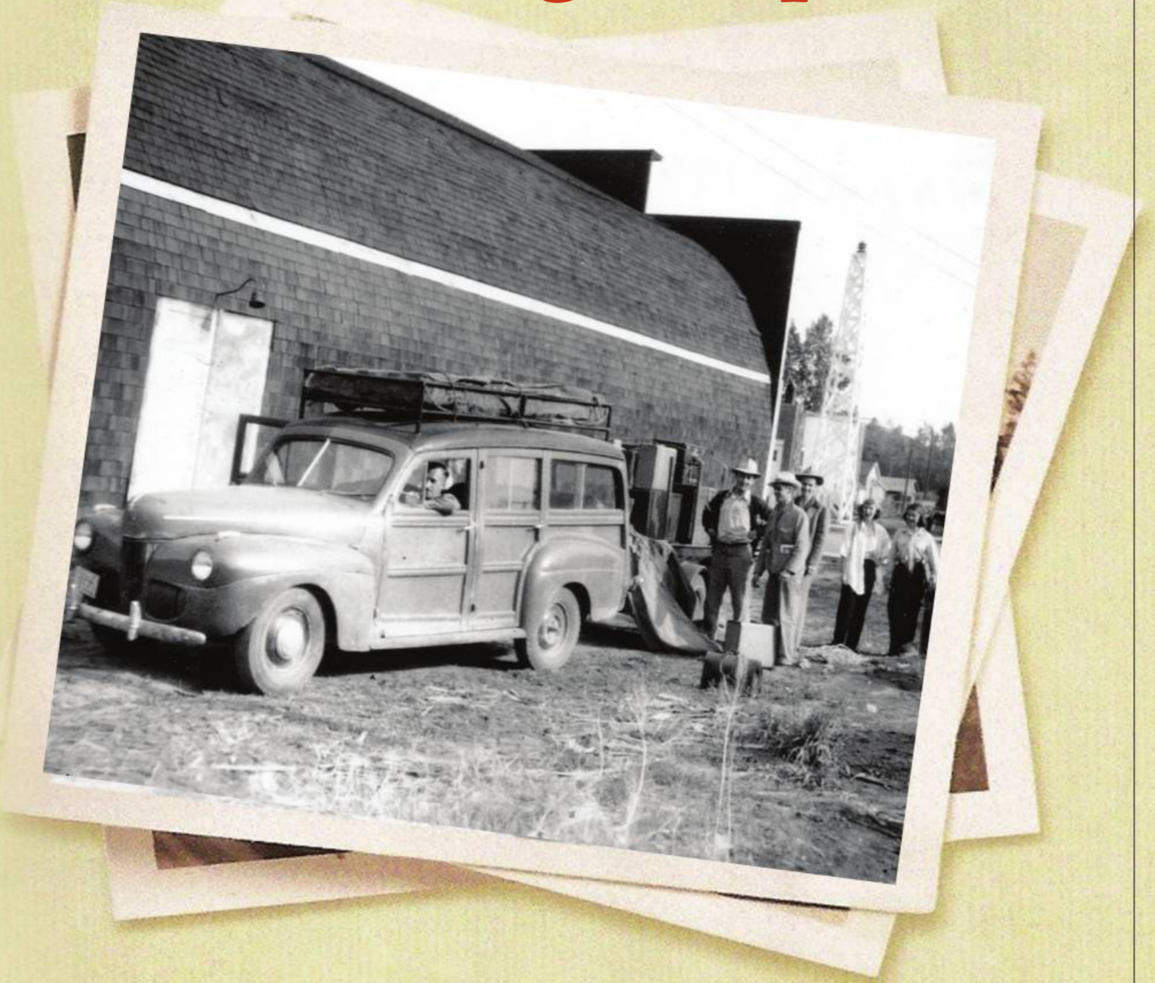


History Society Expenditures



Murray D. Edwards submitted this photo. He was a member and lead actor of the University Stage Society at the University of Saskatchewan and now resides in Sidney, B.C. Text by Amanda Hope.

Travelling troupe



"Mirth and madness will ring in halls throughout Saskatchewan this summer when a troupe of eight young University of Saskatchewan students tour the province in professional stock company style," said the *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix* on May 22, 1948. The University Stage Society travelled across the country, visiting sixty-six towns and villages and providing "cultural education for people in smaller communities." For fifty cents, audiences were greeted with a repertoire that included *A Doctor In Spite of Himself*, *Pyramus and Thisbe*, and an excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Five members of the society are shown in Eastend, Saskatchewan on May 29, 1948: Peter Jaenicke, Murray Edwards, Frank Bueckert, Natalie Harrington, and Betty Walker. Also present was producer/director/drama teacher professor Emrys Maldwyn Jones, sitting at the ready in the Ford station wagon. (The other actors were Molly Tubman, High Edmonds, and Frances Hyland.)

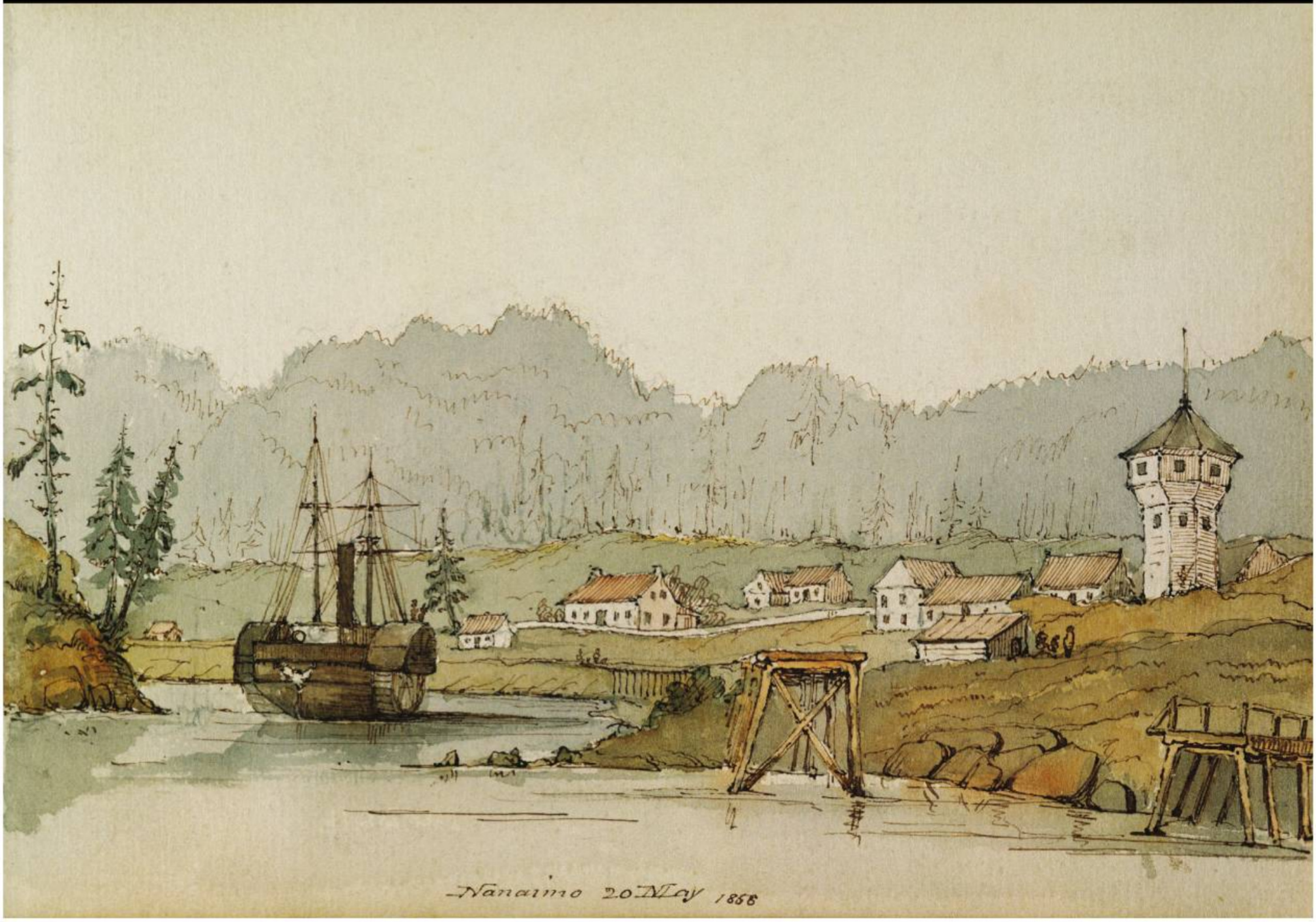
The vehicle served as their tour bus, and with a trailer attached they transported clothing, costumes, props, free-standing sets, and portable lighting equipment.

Do you have an old photograph that captures a moment, important or ordinary, in Canada's history? If you would like to submit it for possible publication, have it copied (please don't send priceless originals) and mail it to Album, c/o Canada's History, Bryce Hall, Main Floor, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R3B 2E9. Or e-mail your submission to album@Canada'sHistory.ca. Include a brief description of the photo, including its date and location. If possible, identify people in the photograph and provide further information about the event or situation illustrated. To have your posted submission returned, please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

passion for the

BASTION

2010



Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Archives of Manitoba, HBCA E.36/4 fo. 61

The Hudson's Bay Company is proud to announce the donation of $80,000 to the Nanaimo Bastion located in the Harbour City of Nanaimo, BC. The restoration project has begun this summer, to bring the Bastion back to its original glory. Built in 1853, it served as a Hudson's Bay Company office, arsenal and store for the local coal mining community. Today, it has become a symbol of the Nanaimo community and a must see Tourist attraction on the British Columbia coast.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

S:7"

Shamelessly setting the automotive standard for the last sixty years.

It isn't surprising that the Mercedes-Benz S-Class continues to be the benchmark that other luxury vehicles are measured against. After all the new S 400 HYBRID continues to lead the way in innovative technologies like its new more fuel-efficient hybrid engine or its new smaller, lighter, more compact lithium-ion battery pack – another Mercedes-Benz first. It also continues to lead the way in performance, styling and making you want it really badly. To test drive the future of the automobile, visit your dealer or **mercedes-benz.ca/s** today. **The S-Class. The icon, refined.**

The Redesigned 2010 S-Class.

© 2010 Mercedes-Benz Canada Inc.

Mercedes-Benz

S:9.5"
T:10.75"
B:11.125"

Ad Number: **MBZ_CRC_P00012HIST4**
Publication(s): History (formerly The Beaver)
This ad prepared by: SGL Communications for BBDO Toronto • 2 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario • phone **416.413.7495** • fax **416.944.7883**
File Location: SGL_MercedesBenzCanada:Volumes:SGL_MercedesBenzCanada:Magazine Ads:O01603_My10 S-Class Magazine:MBZ_CRC_P00012HIST4.indd

This proof was produced
by the following department:
PREPRESS

BBDO TORONTO

JOB SPECIFICS

Client: Mercedes-Benz
Creative Name: Shamelessly
Agency Docket #: MBZ_CRC_O01603
Main Docket #: SMZ COR O01603
Art Director: None
Copy Writer: None
Print Production: Frank Ninno
Retoucher: Jano Kirijian
Live: 7" x 9.5"
Trim: 8.125" x 10.75"
Bleed: 8.5" x 11.125"
Artwork Scale: 1:1
Print Scale: 100%

FILE SPECIFICATIONS:

File Name:
MBZ_CRC_P00012HIST4.indd
Creation Date: 1-6-2010 7:13 PM
Last Modified: 4-6-2010 9:53 AM
Workstation: T06-0203
InDesign Version: CS3
App. Version: 5.0.3
Round #: 1 Page Count: 1

GRAPHIC PRODUCTION:

Operator: Evan Dermit
Correction: None

PREMEDIA OPERATOR:

Operator: RJ

INKS:

- 🟦 Cyan
- 🟪 MAGENTA
- 🟨 YELLOW
- ⬛ BLACK

FONTS & PLACED IMAGES

Family	Style	
Corporate A Condensed	Regular	
Corporate S	Regular, Demi	
Corporate A	Regular, Bold	
File Name	**Colour Space**	**Eff. Res (PPI)**
S_KLASSE_v2_SGL_Eng.eps	CMYK	705 ppi
MB 2_WHITE_WORDMARK.eps		
MB 1_WHITE_STAR.eps		

SIGNOFFS:

Creative:
Production:
Premedia:
Proofreading:
Account:
Client: